3 DEC. 1934

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 284 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Will Gandhiji Court Imprisonment?

Yuvraj of Patiala Signing autographs.

LABOUR DISPUTES

Permanent Scheme For Amicable Settlement

PRELIMINARY TALK WITH MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

The Millowners' Association and the Labour Association are carrying on negotiations with a view to evolve a permanent scheme for amicable settlement of all labour disputes, including wage disputes.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary Labour Association, has proceeded to Wardha to discuss with Gandhiji the details of such a scheme. After his return both the Associations will discuss the scheme fully, and approach Gandhiji, if necessary, for arriving at a final settlement.—A.P.

NIGHT TEMPERATURE BELOW NORMAL

Scattered Showers In Malabar

POONA, Dec. 2.

Scattered light showers occurred in Malabar and Tennaserim, Port Blair reporting one inch, Victoria Point a half and Calicut a quarter. Night temperature continues below normal from North Deccan to Orissa. A western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature along the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—

Scattered light showers will recur in Tennasserim and the extreme south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

ENGLISH AVIATORS AT COLOMBO

Ceylon May Become Air Centre Says Campbell Black

COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

"We are contemplating another flight together—a long one—but we are not prepared to divulge anything about it, because arrangements have yet to be completed."

Thus said Campbell Black, one of the heroes of the great England to Australia Air Race, who accompanied by Mr. C. W. A. Scott arrived in Colombo by the Orient Liner "Oxford" on their way back to England.

Scott said he intended to become aviation correspondent to a London newspaper.

Asked whether he thought that Ceylon was well situated to be a great flying base between India and Australia, if aerodromes were constructed to span the intervening ocean, Campbell Black said that it would mean a much shorter route between the two countries and Ceylon may undoubtedly become a great air centre.

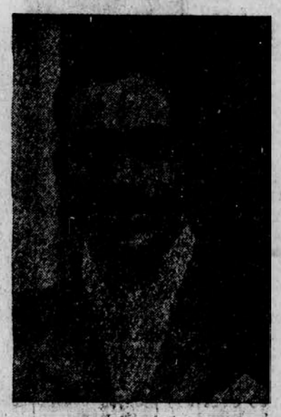
They advocated entirely separate services for mails and passengers. Campbell Black and Scott, had been on a trip to Kandy, on their landing in Colombo.

On their arrival in England, both the aviators will go to make a film for MacSeneck.—United Press.

Nayudu Prevents Hindu Collapse

Brilliant Individual Score Of 97

Muslims' 152 For 3 In Second Venture: Ali Brothers' Good Stand



C. K. Nayudu who scored 97

SCORE AT A GLANCE

Muslims 1st Innings	...	...	*209*
Hindus 1st Innings	...	...	*189*
Muslims 2nd Innings	*for 3 wkts.*	...	*152*

The Hindus by dint of careful play on Sunday, morning came within hail of the Muslim total in the first innings.

For this they have to thank C. K. Nayudu and Lallsingh who collared the bowling before lunch. The All India Captain was extremely unlucky not to reach his century. He had himself to thank for this as he refused to run several singles in order to monopolise the bowling during the tenth wicket stand.

Gopalan, who partnered him at this stage, was quite capable of holding his own against the keen Muslim attack.

Nissar bore the brunt of the attack and was mainly instrumental in preventing the Hindus from reaching the muslim total.

The game is now in an extremely interesting stage and anything may happen.

The Muslims entered on their second venture with a determination to pile up a big score, seeing that their early success had been nullified by the unexpected recovery of the Hindus. Faiz Ahmed and Mushtaque Ali gave their side a good lead scoring 54 runs before being separated. With the fall of the second wicket for the addition of 5 runs, Baqua Jilani and Wazir Ali took the score to 110. The tea interval saw the dismissal of Jilani, who fell to a smart catch by C. K. Nayudu at point. Nazir Ali who partnered his brother raised the score to 152, and appeared to have got the measure of the Hindu bowling. The Yuvaraj rang several changes in the bowling without disturbing the Muslim fraternity.

MUSLIMS' FORMIDABLE POSITION

The light roller was used before play commenced this morning at 11 a.m. The wicket showed no signs of wear and was lively when Baqa Jilani opened the attack to C. K. Nayudu, who steered the Lahore bowler for a single through the slips.

The All-India captain placed Nazir Ali past gully, but Faiz Ahmed saved the boundary. As there was a possibility of Nayudu settling down, the Muslim skipper took Jilani off in favour of Nissar. Lall Singh very wisely declined to touch any of the fast bowler's deliveries pitching to the off. With a single off Nazir Ali, Nayudu sent up 80 after fifteen minutes play.

Accurate Bowling

Runs were coming in singles because the bowling was very accurate and the field well placed. Nayudu hooked Nazir Ali to leg, registering the first boundary of the morning. Off the next ball, Nayudu obtained a single and the score mounted to 90.

Runner For Lall Singh

Nissar made a confident appeal for l.b.w. against the lanky hitter, but it was disallowed. C. S. Nayudu came out as runner for Lall Singh, when Shahbuddin replaced Nazir Ali at the Gymkhana end. Taking a long run with several short leaps, the Benares fast bowler amused the crowd.

First Century

The first century went up after a bye sailed to the boundary, 28 runs having been added to the over-night score of the Hindus within half an hour. C. K. Nayudu was loudly cheered on reaching his fifty with a single off Shahbuddin.

At 106 Baqa Jilani relieved Nissar, and Wazir Ali was showing concern at Nayudu's efforts to stay in at all costs. A neat glide to leg by Lall Singh saw 114 telegraphed.

The Hindu pair were settling down and seemed to have retrieved the disaster which set in on Saturday. Baporia in the country saved numerous runs.

One hundred and twenty was signalled when Lall Singh put Shahbuddin away to leg for two runs. C. K. Nayudu changed his batting gloves and frequently patted the ground before facing Jilani.

Ideal Partner

In his brother he found the

(Continued on Page 3).

SOCIALIST ARRESTED

Bombay Warrant On Poona Party Secretary

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the Bombay the C.I.D., arrested this noon Mr. S. M. Jshi, a Youth League worker and Secretary of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party, it is understood on a warrant from Bombay. The arrest is reported to be under section 124 (A) I.P.C. in connection with Mr. Joshi's speech at a meeting held in the Chowpaty sands in Bombay at the time of Roy Day celebrations. He will be taken to Bombay to-night and produced before a Magistrate to-morrow.

SURAT PERPETUATES PATEL'S MEMORY

Municipal Hall To Have Patriot's Portrait

SURAT, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the Surat Borough Municipality, it was decided to put in the Municipal Hall an oil painted portrait of late Mr. V. J. Patel, and the Standing Committee was authorised to make necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Speeches eulogising the services rendered by late Mr. Patel in the cause of Local Self-Government were made by several members and in order to perpetuate his memory, the above decision was arrived at.—United Press.

FORGE AHEAD WITH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Realise Your Duty To Country, Says "Frontier Gandhi"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

Outlining the history of the Red Shirt movement originally called the Khudai Khidmatgar movement at a public meeting last night, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan declared that when started it was a purely social movement designed for the uplift of the Pathan villagers and explained how it ultimately assumed a political aspect.

He deplored the fact that the majority of Muslims were keeping aloof from the Congress and not joining it in the struggle for political emancipation. He appealed to his listeners to realise their duty to the country and help the Congress in forging ahead with its constructive national programme.—A. P.

FRANCE'S OTTAWA

Conference To Control And Rationalise Production

MILESTONE IN FRENCH HISTORY

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 2.

President Le Brun, Colonial Governors, administrators Parliamentarians and businessmen gather, tomorrow, at the opening of the Economic Conference which the French themselves are calling the "French Ottawa Conference."

For the past two years the preparatory work was progressing, but even so it is expected the Conference will last at least three months. It aims at the control and rationalisation of production, establishment of an inventory of the existing resources and future possibilities, centralisation of information and conciliation of the conuicting interests.

The Conference will be a milestone in the French history.

FRANCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Minister Visits Moscow For The Purpose

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 2.

M. Marchandeau Minister of Commerce with experts has gone to Moscow with the hopes of concluding a new agreement for extending the good-economic relations which have existed for the past month.

Satyagraha Still In His Armoury

But Time And Manner Still Undecided

AMRAOTI, December 1.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the leaders who went to Wardha to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Sewa Sangha, had protracted discussions with Gandhiji, which mainly centred round the proposed plans of the Village Industries Association. It is evident that the machinery of the Gandhi Sewa Sangha would be used for this new work. But at the same time, Gandhiji did not seem prepared to undertake the responsibility of collecting funds, etc., upon himself, except lending oral advice.

It is further gathered that Mr. Kumarappa, who is in charge of this new enterprise, differed vitally in the method of working out this organisation, and had tried to suggest such methods to Gandhiji as would not require any funds or band of paid-workers in the primary stage. But his proposals, it is learnt, were not much favoured even by Gandhiji himself.

HIS RESERVED RIGHT.

It is also understood that Gandhiji has not yet given up the idea of offering individual civil disobedience which right he had already reserved for himself. He might any time follow such course of action which would result in his incarceration. And this appears to be one of the foremost reasons why Gandhiji was seen reluctant to shoulder the responsibilities of the Village Industries Association to the fullest extent. But at the same time, it was considered to be most unwise to foretell anything very definitely in respect of the time and form of Gandhiji's Satyagraha.

DR. KHAN AND ASSEMBLY.

It is further known that though the suggestion of electing Dr. Khan Saheb to the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly was favoured greatly in certain quarters, Dr. Khan Saheb himself did not like it so much. He is at present, it is learnt, staying at Wardha, instead of having accompanied his brother Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the U. P. tour. Dr. Khan is now spending his time in going into villages near about Wardha and rendering such medical aid as is found necessary. He is also studying the conditions of the villagers in details.—United Press.

Mahatma To Visit N. W. F. P. Villages?

To Leave Wardha On 15th Instant, If Viceroy Gives Sanction

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is carrying on correspondence with the Viceroy with a view to obtaining permission to visit a village (villages?) in the Northwest Frontier.

If the Viceroy permits, he will leave Wardha on 15th instant, and proceed there; otherwise he will go to some other part of India—A. P.

ALL OVER 'PIPAL' TREE LEAVES

Fracas Averted By Tact Of Leaders In Village Near Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A serious fracas which, but for the intervention of the leaders of the respective communities in the village, might have taken a grave communal turn, occurred, to-day, between Muslims and Sikhs in a village near Atari, 15 miles from Lahore. Axes and kirpans are said to have been used, and three Muslims wounded, one of whom is in a precarious condition.

It appears that a Muslim youth climbed a 'pipal' tree to cut the leaves for feeding a goat. As this tree is considered sacred by Hindus and Sikhs, a Sikh asked the Muslim to desist from cutting it, which was not heeded. An altercation is alleged to have ensued, in which the Muslim boy's father joined, and he was attacked by a Sikh with a kirpan.

This led to the adherents of the respective parties rushing up to the spot, and in the resultant clash three received serious kirpan injuries. Meanwhile the elders of the communities intervened and stopped the fight before it could take a more serious turn.—A. P.

41 ARRESTED

Raid On Booths Suspected To Be Gambling Dens

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

The Lahore police made the biggest anti-gambling raid of the year last night when they swooped down on two alleged gambling booths, arrested 41 persons and it is alleged seized gambling paraphernalia.—A. P.

FALLS SHORT OF NATIONAL GOAL

Sind Muslim Legislator On Conditional Rejection Of J. P. C. Scheme

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.C. in a letter to the Secretary of the Muslim Unity Board, Lucknow, says "the J.P.C. Report falls short of the national goal and the Muslim Demands"

He has exposed the fundamental defects of the proposed Constitution. He opines that the Muslim Unity Board should join hands with other political organisations for the removal of those defects. He is against the rejection of the Report unless it is substituted by an agreed Constitution acceptable to all minorities and interests.

Mr. Sheikh urges carrying on joint agitation for the modification of the proposed Constitution and demands the introduction of reforms in British Baluchistan.

BOWING TO INEVITABLE.

With the prospect of the definite constitution of Sind into a separate and autonomous province in the near future all sections of the population are devising ways and means to organise public opinion. The Hindus who hitherto were generally unfavourable to separation now apear resigned to the inevitable an dintend to mobilise forces into a compact body. It is understood the Hindu leaders are meeting shortly with a view to frame the future line of joint action.

A call to Muslim leaders to educate the vast illiterate masses has been made by Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid who urges a united front on the part of Sind Muslim members at present in the Bombay Council with a view to seek Government co-operation for the adoption of a gree compulsory elementary education scheme to be put in operation at the beginning of 1935 through out Sind and to redress the grievances of the agriculturists failing which he urges the Sind Muslims Bloc in the Bombay Council to take a drastic course.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Import office requires office assistant for doing office and cash work. Security in Cash Rs. 1,000 essential. Starting salary Rs. 75|100 according qualifications. Write Box No. 3336, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a full-time Medical Graduate for a well-established Indian Insurance Company in Bombay for statistical and other work. Gentlemen holding Senior Degrees and having previous experience of medical examination and statistical work preferred. Please apply stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 9279, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A whole time Governess to look after an infant of a respectable house. Boarding and Lodging free. Preference will be given to a Hindu lady highly cultured and of noble birth (either Bengalee, Gujarati, Maharashtra, or Parsee) or an Anglo-Indian. State minimum salary, age and qualification. Also send a photograph if not inconvenient. Apply Box No. 77 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Inspired educated humanitarians to write and preach humanitarian principles. Those knowing Gujarati, Hindi, English and Marathi and prepared to work honorary will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 3332 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.A. (Honours) with French and English to hear Std. VI and VII, Gujarati preferred. Apply, Principal, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. (9263).

Wanted a Store-keeper for mofussil, pay Rs. 50 per month. Those experienced need apply to Post Box 416, Bombay. (3333).

Wanted An Young English Speaking girl to be companion with a respectable young Indian lady in Bombay. (Education not essential) Box 3320, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C. P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply, stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9272, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Cotton Selector Up-country Mill. Send full particulars with terms to Box No. 9267, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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Expert individual tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Salesmanship, Insurance Correspondence, General English Charges moderate. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (3330)

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects Full syllabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

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Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry. Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Denia Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur Ringarghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle." Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Wanted Chief Agency or Special Agency for any well-established Indian Life Office for Bombay Presidency. Apply with terms to Box No. 3334, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Insist on having "D.D.I.-Gold" Blades for longer lasting edges. Guaranteed fifteen shaves or money back. Sold everywhere (3328).

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MORVI TRAMWAY.

THREE LOCOMOTIVES with tenders, 15 passenger coaches and 30 goods wagons are available for sale. All are of 2ft 6 inches gauge and are in serviceable condition. Stock open to inspection at Morvi. Those desiring to purchase should apply to the Undersigned.

(Sd.) N. R GREEN,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
Morvi Tramway.

Morvi, D 29-11-34. 9285

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical appliances, surgical dressings, etc. to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth G. S. Medical College Parel, Bombay and the hospitals, dispensaries, etc. in charge of the Health Department and other departments of the Bombay Municipality for one year commencing from 1st March 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1934. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc. for the K. E. M. Hospital and other municipal departments".

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bombay,
29th November, 1934. 9278

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 998 OF 1931.

FATMABIBI, widow of Mahomedalli Mahomed Ismail Dalvi of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1.) HAWABIBI, widow of SHEIKH ABDULLA SHAIKH AHMED DALVI. (2) NOORROODIN SHAIKH ABDULLA DALVI. (3.) SHABIRABIBI, daughter of Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Ahmed Dalvi all of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Temkar Street without the Fort of Bombay and (4). HAWABIBI, wife of Hasan Mahomed Dalvi of Dabhil Taluka Dapoli District, Ratnagiri Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Dabhil aforesaid ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of April, 1932, it was inter alia' ordered that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Defendants do pay to the Plaintiff and the fourth defendant the sum of Rs. 7,500 in full satisfaction of their share in the estate of Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Ahmed Dalvi on or before the 20th October 1932 and also pay Rs. 20 per month to each the plaintiff and the 4th Defendant until payment of the said sum of Rs. 7,500 in the manner therein provided.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 9th day of February, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118.5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3755 and Cadastral Survey No. 1290 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2 (1) and Street No. 27-29-31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Shaikh Buran Kamadan Street, on or towards the West by the property of Fatmabai, widow on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Grant Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Temkar Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3791 and Cadastral Survey No. 1155 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 128 and Street No. 141 at 143 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Temkar Street on or towards the North by the Property of Fatmabai widow and on or towards the South by the property of M. Jandas.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the 15th day of December 1934, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon and thereafter the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated 9th February, 1934, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants in the said firstly and secondly described lands and premises, respectively or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Khatri Haji Abubakar Haji Arat and Khatri Ismail Haji Arat claim a charge on the right title and interest of Defendants 1, 2 & 3 in the firstly described property for Rs. 1,000 and costs of suit 411 of 1933 pending in the High Court of Bombay.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of

Legal Notices

the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd, defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff & the 4th Defendant have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of M/S Tavabli Dawabhai & Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff and 4 defendants, 41, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November 1934.

SULEMAN C H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.

9283

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bukhandas Bhagwandas, late of Bombay Ghanchi Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Hotel Keeper at the time of his death residing at 1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay .....Deceased.

THAKORDAS BHUKHANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Hotel Keeper, son and residuary legatee of the deceased abovenamed residing at 1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness the Hon'ble Sir FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four and in the Twenty-fifth Year of our Reign

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 29th day of November, 1934.
Messrs. HARILAL THAKAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9281

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of 32 pills.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
Bombay Office:—
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Public Notices

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 16TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 17th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1934.

(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.

(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To confirm the appointment of Dr. S. M. Pagar as an additional Director of the Company.

(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1935, and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.

(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 10th December, 1934 to 22nd December, 1934 both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Share dividends if sanctioned will be payable on and after 17th January, 1935, to those share-holders whose names stand in register of the Company, on 10th December 1934

9282

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 9th December, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Mr. Dubash Bungalow, 2nd Floor, Cadell Road, Mahim, very old blackwood carved furniture such as large sofas with cushions, side and pier tables, large miror wardrobes, by Wimbridge, Singer sewing machine, one throne chair richly carved with silver mounts specially made for the late Mr. Gane, billiard table complete with cabinet, cues, balls, etc., by John Roberts, wall and Drawing room cabinets, writing tables, jardeniers, 3 mirror dressing table, table clock by James McCabe, brass bedstead, mirror back hat stand, glass door book cases, teapoys, rich complete dinner service glass, crockery silver and plated-ware also brassware, very old chinaware, plate glass candeleobras, marble and alabaster figures with glass domes, lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 11th, WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at No. 41-45 Medows Street, Fort, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese Curios, consisting of porcelains, said to be of Sung, Yuen and Ming Dynasties, Khanghi Yung Ching, Kien Lung, Tao Kwang in 5 colours, blue and white, Mandarin Blue, Sang-de-Boeuf, Famille Verte, Famille Noire, Famille Rose and Blanc de China, Celedon China, Carved Jades, Agates and Ivories, Crystals, Quartz, Figures, Ambers, Jasper, Amethyst, etc., old snuff bottles, old Chinese pictures, very old pottery figures of Yeun Dynasty, rare busts (from the temples), a fine collection of black and red, old lacquered screens, Chinese carved chests, finished with gold and lacquer, ebony wood side teapoys, nests of teapoys, old carved wooden figures and enamelled Cloisonne Ware, very fine carved Ebony Tables, etc.

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PLAGUE AND CHOLERA SHOW DECLINE

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending November 24:

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 389 attacks and 262 deaths from plague against 422-245 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 168 attacks and 116 deaths against 196-111; Dharwar 109-62 against 63-50; Belgaum 56-46 against 67-37; Sholapur 27-20 against 18-7; Bijapur 22-15 against 49-34; Poona 5-3 against 6-5 and Kanara 2-0 against 1-1.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 212 attacks and 96 deaths against 240 attacks and 109 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 82 attacks and 29 deaths against 41-19 in the previous week; West Khandesh 26-17 against 29-13; Surat 26-9 against 32-12; Kaira 25-8 against 11-1; Nasik 11-8 against 44-22; Satara 9-4 against 50-19; Panch Mahals 8-5 against 16-7; Broach 7-7 against 5-5; Bijapur 7-4 against 1-1; Ahmednagar 5-1 against 1-1; East Khandesh 4-4 against 3-4 and Belgaum 2-0 against 7-5.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh district 115 attacks and 17 deaths; Nasik 85-13; East Khandesh 58-6; Belgaum 57-11; Poona 35-16; Ahmednagar 40-3; Satara 27-4; Kolaba 22-1; Sholapur 10-2; Kanara 3-1; Ratnagiri 2-1; Bijapur 2-1 and Nawabshah 11-2. Total 467 attacks and 78 deaths against 313-70 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Six attacks and 3 deaths from cerebrospinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 4 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 1 attack and no death; Poona city 2-2; Poona Cantonment 1-0; Bombay city 1-0; Karachi city 0-1 and Jacobabad town 1-0.

INFLUENZA.

Two attacks and 1 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week and Hyderabad town recorded 1 attack and 1 death.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Election Of Vice-Chancellor Postponed

The Acting Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

"The Special Meeting of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University was held on the 25th November, 1934. 93 Members from all parts of India attended the Meeting. Mr. Justice Nematullah was voted to the Chair.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin's proposal that the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should not be abolished was lost, 38 Voting for the proposal and 42 against it.

At the instance of Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan Sahib the election of the Vice-Chancellor was postponed to the Annual Meeting of the Court. The election of the Pro-Chancellor and the appointments of the Treasurer, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were also postponed till the Annual Meeting of the Court. Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan Sahib has consented to act as Vice-Chancellor till the next meeting of the Court.

Among other matters decided by the Court, the following may be mentioned as important:—

(1). Proposed amendment in the Act enabling the Muslim University to recognise High Schools throughout India for purposes of sending their candidates for the High School Examination of the University.

(2). Proposed amendment in the Statutes providing for 20 persons to be elected by the Muslim University Old Boys' Association to the Court of the University.

(3). It has also been decided by the Court that girl students be permitted to perform practical work in the University laboratories if proper purdah arrangements can be made for them.

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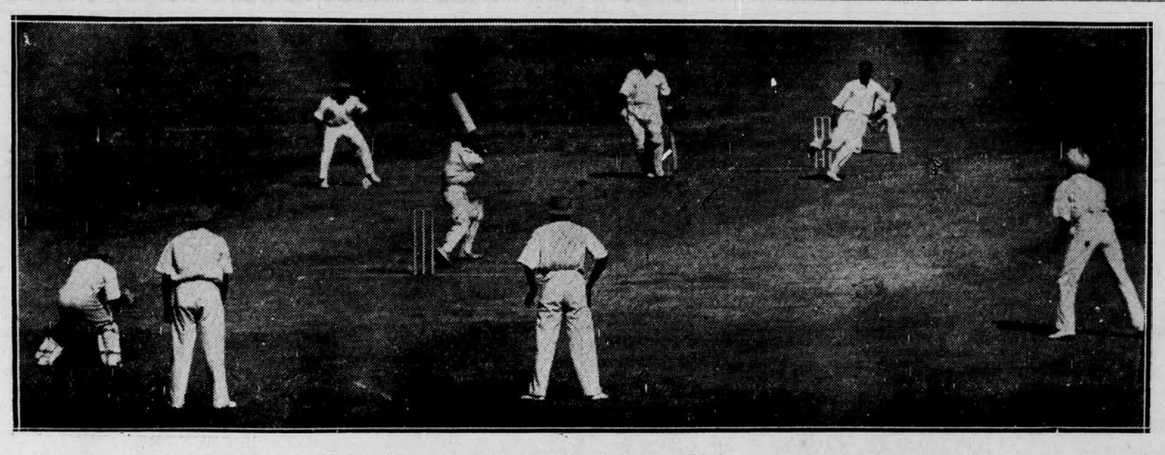

Faiz Ahmad makes a hard drive off Gopalan.

Dilawar stopping a ball from Amar Singh.

Dramatic Change

(Continued from page 1.)

ideal partner for stealing short singles.

Mushtaque Ali took over from Shahbuddin, who was ineffective during a spell of four overs. Lall Singh drove the left-hander to mid-off for four with a well-timed drive. After an hour's play the score board showed 130, and the Hindus were in hilarious mood.

Nayudu Has A Life

Baqa Jilani missed Nayudu off Mushtaque Ali, just touching the ball which sailed well over his head, for which the batsman got three runs. One hundred and forty appeared on board at 12-5 p.m.

Lall Singh Out

Lall Singh was run out by a smart throw from Shahbuddin to Mushtaque Ali with the score at 144-7-26. The partnership had realised 81 runs.

Amarsingh who replaced the Sikh batsman opened with a single and then skied Nissar behind the wickets, Sheikh missing an easy catch. The Kathiawar hitter did not survive this escape long, for he was out l.b.w. to Nissar when he had scored 8 runs. (156-8-8). Godambe who replaced Amarsingh was bowled for 0 by the Muslim fast bowler (156-9-0.)

Dramatic Change

At this stage C. K. Nayudu was unbeaten with 60 to his credit. This dramatic change deprived Nayudu of increasing his total, and he decided to hit out since the end of the Hindu innings was so near. Stepping out to Nissar, he missed the ball, causing an increase in the heart beats of his admirers.

One sixty went up as a result of a big hit which dropped very short of the boundary from the blade of the lanky hitter. Refusing to run singles Nayudu attempted to monopolise the bowling. He again skied Nissar out of reach of Nazir Ali; and was struck in the back by a rising ball from the fast bowler.

Nayudu Hits Out

Nayudu drove Nissar to the screen with a powerful drive which raised his total to 77, but still refused to run singles. As Baqa Jilani was not meeting with success, Nazir Ali replaced him at the Gymkhana end. Gopalan opened his account with a boundary off Nazir Ali after plugging along steadily. Nissar was given a rest, Jilani relieving from the Bori Bunder end. The last wicket stand which had exceeded all anticipations, had carried the score to 170 a few minutes before lunch.

Nayudu reached his eighty with a mighty swipe to the off and followed it by lifting Nazir Ali for 6 over the Elphinstone College tent. To retrieve the ball a man had to be sent on the roof and the game was delayed for a couple of minutes. The Telugu giant smote Nazir Ali and was ten short of his century. The lunch interval arrived with the score showing 189 (C. K. Nayudu 97, not out).

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

The second ball of Nissar's first over after lunch sufficed to end C. K. Nayudu's brilliant career, the Hindu innings closing for 189. The All-India captain hit seven 4's and one 6 in his long stay at the wickets, falling short of his century by 3 runs.

Mahomed Nissar was undoubtedly the most successful bowler, his six wickets costing only 69 runs.

The Muslims holding a lead of twenty runs sent out Faiz Ahmed and Mushtaque Ali to open their second innings.

MUSLIMS' SECOND VENTURE

Faiz Ahmed glanced Amar Singh to leg, and later the Mangrol batsman was missed by Gopalan in the slips, the ball travelling to the boundary. Gopalan was sending them down pretty fast from the Bori Bunder end. The first decade was telegraphed after ten minutes' play, Mushtaque Ali hooking Amar Singh to leg in pretty style. He followed this with a similar stroke to square leg off Gopalan.

Faiz Ahmed late cut Godambe for four, taking the score to 20, and again drove him to mid-off for another four. Mushtaque Ali cleverly steered Amar Singh to leg for two and later cut him for another brace, raising the total to 30.

Another 10 runs were added off his bat when he punished Godambe to leg and mid-off in succession. Amar Singh was also treated with scant respect by the Muslim left hand bowler.

Mushtaque Ali Hits Out

As the score was mounting rapidly the Yuvaraj gave a turn with the ball to Amarnath. Mushtaque Ali drove Amarsingh past mid—on for 2 and sent up 50 on Board. The merry innings of Mushtaque Ali came to an end when he mis-hit Amarnath, the ball falling into the safe hands of C. K. Nayudu at cover. The outgoing batsman made a good beginning for the Muslims in their second venture, scoring 31 out of 54. (54-1-31).

Baqa Jilani joined Faiz Ahmed and cracked his duck with a single.

Faiz Ahmed was troubled by Amarnath's slow bowling and put his leg in front of a straight one and was given out after the Patiala player had appealed once unsuccessfully. (59—2—24.).

Wazir Ali Lucky.

The Muslim skipper came to the crease amidst cheers. Off Amar Singh's fifth ball Wazir Ali got a life, being missed by Navle behind the stumps. When the score was at 60, Amar Singh was rested and Gopalan was given the attack from the Gymkhana end. Driving the Madras medium pace bowler through cover for 4 Wazir sent up 70 on board.

Godambe was then brought on in place of Amarnath at the Bori Bunder end and Wazir hooked him to leg for 3. The changes effected in the attack helped to keep the scoring down but the batsmen were beginning to get set. A couple through the gully by Baqa Jilani and another single off his bat were conceded by Godambe. A beautiful glide to the leg boundary by Baqa Jilani sent up 80.

Wazir Ali Shines.

C. K. Nayudu took over from Gopalan at the Gymkhana end and off his first ball Wazir gathered a brace on the leg. C. S. Nayudu who was fielding in place of Lall Singh did some good work.

Wazir Ali was batting very steadily and neatly hooked Godambe to leg for 4. Baqa Jilani drove Nayudu past mid on for 4. Gopalan failing to stop it. The Muslims had by now scored 90 for 2, when Naoomal was brought on in place of Godambe. Wazir drove Naoomal to the off boundary 4 and brought his score to 20. Both batsmen were now set and Amar Singh was given the attack from the Gymkhana end.

Baqa Jilani sent the Kathiawar bowler to leg for a single and then Wazir sent up the Century by driving the next ball to the boundary.

Hindu Back Broken.

The back of the Hindu attack was now getting broken. Several changes were rung in quick succession but the batsmen continued to score, Wazir steered Amar Singh very prettily through the slips and Jai misfielded the ball which rolled on to the boundary. A single by Wazir Ali and 110 was telegraphed on board.

When the teams adjourned for tea the Muslims had lost 2 wickets for 110.

PLAY AFTER TEA

Amarnath opened the attack from the Gymkhana end to Wazir Ali when play was resumed after tea and sent down a maiden over. Amar Singh took charge of the leather at the other end and Baqa Jilani cut his first ball straight into the hands of C. K. Nayudu at silly point and was out. Baqa Jilani played a useful innings for his 23 and brought the score up to 110 from 59. (110—3—23.)

Nazir then partnered his brother and cracked his 'duck' by steering past the Yuvaraj for a single. One hundred and twenty was signalled when Wazir touched a rising one from the Kathiawar bowler, the ball falling clear of the field. Four in byes, a beautiful cut for a couple and a cut for a couple and a drive by Nazir through cover brought 130 on board. Nazir pulled Amarnath to the Bombay Gymkhana screen for another four.

BOWLING MASTERED.

Naoomal was called on to relieve Amarnath at the Gymkhana end at 4-45 p.m. Facing Amar Singh, the Muslim skipper edged a ball and changed his bat. Soon after Wazir sent 140 on board by turning Naoomal to leg for a couple.

Another quick change was made in the bowling Merchant taking charge from Naoomal at the Gymkhana end. Nazir played the over out cautiously. The Kathiawar express bowler was sending them down with deadly accuracy and kept down the scoring.

Closing Score.

Wazir mistimed Merchant and instead of getting him away in front scored through the slips a single when 150 was hoisted up.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Muslims had scored 152 for 3.

MUSLIMS: 1st Innings

Faiz Ahmed c Navle, b Gopalan	12
Dilawar Hussein l.b.w. b Gopalan	0
Syed Mustaque Ali, c Merchant, b Godambe	9
Syed Wazir Ali c Yuvaraj of Patiala b Godambe	8
Syed Nazir Ali c Nayudu, b Amarsingh	31
S. M. Hussein l.b.w. b C K. Nayudu	86
Baqa Jilani l.b.w. b Amar Singh	9
M. E. Sheikh l.b.w. b Amar Singh	24
A. E. Baporia (not out)	5
Shahabuddin c Lall Singh, b Amar Singh	11
Md. Nissar st. Navle, b Amar Singh	12
Extras	13
Total	209

FALL OF WICKETS:—1|10; 2|15; 3|30; 4|33; 5|93; 6|150; 7|171; 8|183; 9|197 and 10|209.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	36	14	78	5
Gopalan	19	2	52	2
Godambe	15	4	30	2
C. K. Nayudu	13	5	16	1
Naoomal	4	1	22	0

HINDUS: 1st Innings

Lt. J. G. Navle c Nazir Ali b Nissar	9
Naoomal l b.w. b Nazir Ali	11
V. M. Merchant l.b.w. b Nazir Ali	0
L. Amarnath l.b.w. b Nissar	10
Nayudu b. Nissar	97
Yuvaraj of Patiala, c Nazir Ali b Nissar	7
L P. Jai, l.b.w., b Baqa Jilani	9
Lall Singh (run out)	26
Godambe, b Nissar	0
Amarsingh l.b.w. b Nissar	8
Gopalan (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total	189

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 10; 2 for 15; 3 for 30; 4 for 33; 5 for 93; 6 for 93; 7 for 144; 8 for 166; 9 for 156 and 10 for 189.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
* M. Nissar	19.2	2	69	6
Nazir Ali	14	1	61	2
Baqa Jilani	11	3	16	1
Mushtaque Ali	4	0	18	0
Shahbuddin	4	0	17	0

* Nissar bowled 3 "No balls."

MAHOMEDANS: 2nd Innings

Faiz Ahmad l.bw. b Amarnath	24
Mushtaque Ali c Nayudu, b Amarnath	31
Baqa Jilani c C. K. Nayudu b Amar Singh	23
Wazir Ali (batting)	44
Nazir Ali (batting)	23
Extras	7
Total (for 3 wkts.)	152

Fall of wickets: 1/54; 2 for 59. 3 for 110.

Bowling Analysis:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	25	9	51	1
Gopalan	7	3	14	0
Godambe	6	0	30	0
Amarnath	13	4	23	2
C. K. Nayudu	3	0	7	0
Naoomal	6	1	13	0
Merchant	4	2	7	0

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Random Impressions Of Quadrangular

Nayudu Saves Hindus From Disaster

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

NAYUDU'S INDOMITABLE COURAGE

As I said yesterday the Hindus were in a rather precarious condition when Nayudu and Lal Singh came out to resume their batting on Sunday morning. Six of their best batsmen dismissed for the paltry total of 72 would unnerve many a stout-hearted batsmen. But Nayudu rose to the occasion as befits the All-India Captain and played with a determination, pluck and courage that is bound to be the envy of all.

LAL SINGH'S MOST PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT

At the fall of the third wicket, he entered the crease, the score being 20, and was out last man with the total raised to 189. Amarnath, the Yuvaraj and Jai fell one after the other rather surprisingly. Lal Singh gave him the most valuable support of the innings. Were the latter not injured in the leg and had he not to run through a substitute, he would not have been so unfortunately run out, as it happened at a very critical juncture. Both were then playing the Muslim bowler's most confidently. With the assistance of Lall Singh, Nayudu raised the total to 144 for the seventh wicket. Lal Singh's was the second best contribution on the Hindu side (26).

THE FIFTH L B W. OF THE HINDUS

It then seemed as if the Hindus were going to surpass their opponents' total. Again a brace of disagreeable surprises were in store for them. Amarsingh was out l.b.w. to Nissar, when the score stood at 156. This was the fifth l.b.w. in the Hindu innings. Godambe was sent back by Nissar with his next delivery. By that time Nayudu had raised his personal collection to 65. Gopalan was the last man in. The All-India skipper then clearly realised that the Hindu innings was practically over.

NAYUDU TOOK ALL RISKS TO REDUCE MARGIN

It was for him to go all out and reduce the margin as far as possible. He took all the risks upon himself and called upon Gopalan to keep his end up. This the latter did admirably. Nayudu opened his shoulders to all kinds of bowling and rushed out to punish even Nissar. There was a time he would not collect singles, lest Gopalan had to face the Lahore Express. Before the lunch interval arrived, he had raised the total to 189 and his own contribution to 97, the latter consisting of seven fours and one six.

FAIRLY HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

It is a matter of great pity that Nayudu could not complete his century before the interval. Because soon after resumption, Nissar spread-eagled his wicket without further addition to the score. Thus the Hindu score remained 20 runs behind that of their rivals. It was hardly a deficit of which the former could be afraid of. On the other hand, they had turned a miserable collapse to a fairly hopeful prospect.

Nissar has compiled the splendid analysis of 19 overs, 2 maidens, 69 runs and 6 wickets, and his bag contained some of the best bats of the Hindus.

AMARNATH BREAKS THE PARTNERSHIP

The Mahomedans entered on their second venture with confidence engendered by the lead, small though it was, in the first innings. Faiz Ahmed and Mushtaq Ali soon got a grip over the Hindu attack and the Muslim score rapidly passed the half century mark amidst cheers. The Hindu Captain rang changes in the bowling pretty frequently, but that did not have much effect on the opening pair. Amarnath heralded his arrival in a sensational manner. He got Mushtak Ali caught by C. K. Nayudu (his brother was also in the field in place of Lal Singh) at cover 54-1-31). Next he claimed Faiz Ahmed's wicket for leg-before-wicket (59-2-24).

WAZIR ALI MISSED BY NAVLE

Immediately after 60 was telegraphed on the board, Navle failed to hold Wazir Ali behind the wicket, when the latter had not broken his duck. This has cost the Hindus rather heavily. The Muslim skipper did not take long to settle down. In partnership with Baqa Jilani he raised the total to 110 for the third wicket when Baqa Khan was separated from him. The outgoing batsman had notched 23 for himself. At this stage Capt. Nazir Ali joined his brother.

BOMANJI SEES THE CRICKET-FINALS!
WHAT WITH THE DEMANDS OF MINOO-
THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE CHILDREN -
AND ROUTINE-OFFICE EXPENSES
BOMANJI'S CHANCES OF SEEING CRICKET-FINALS SEEMED FAR FROM POSSIBLE, YET, SINCE IT WAS ALSO A HOLIDAY!
THOUGH STANDING OUTSIDE THE ENCLOSURE WITH THE CROWD
HE WENT TO THE AZAD MAIDAN ANY WAY
KEPT NOTE OF THE SCORE ON ODD PIECES OF PAPER
APPLAUDED! CHEERED APPROPRIATELY!
REGALED HIMSELF WITH ICE-CREAM
AND PATRONISED MANY HAWKERS
AND HAVING IT CONFIRMED BY COMPARING WITH THE OFFICIAL SCOREBOARD
OCCASIONALLY HAD ACTUAL GLIMPSES OF THE PLAYERS BETWEEN THE LEGS OF THOSE ON THE STAND
FELT HIS POSITION BETTER THAN THOSE ON THE TERRACES
FOR ONCE IN HIS LIFETIME FORCED HIS OPINION ON OTHERS
PATIALA MUST HAVE HIS CHANCE
No! OVER-WORK ONLY FOR ME! NO CRICKET! NO TAMASHA! FOR ME CHILDREN!
WHAT! AMARNATH OUT FOR 10?
WHAT SPLENDID BOWLING!
WHAT EXCELLENT BATTING
BUT, WISELY BEMOANED HIS LOT - AT HOME!

BOWLING AND FIELDING BELOW PAR.

While the Hindu bowling had no terror for the Mahomedans—apparently it lacked sufficient sting—their fielding was deplorable. Many runs were added to the Mahomedan total on the latter account. Seven bowlers have so far been tried, including Vijay Merchant who bowled rather impressively at the end of the day. When stumps were drawn the Muslim had scored 152 for three wickets with the Ali brothers still batting (Wazir Ali 44, Nazir Ali 23).

MUSLIMS IN STRONG POSITION

By now the Mahomedans have gained a strong position again. But it is not as invulnerable as it was on Saturday evening. Nayudu and Lal Singh have pulled them out of their sad plight. Still the chances are much in favour of the Muslims. Unless there is a collapse in their camp to-day (Monday) they are sure to build up their lead considerably. The Hindus have now to fight with their backs to the wall. The day will show how they come out of the heavy ordeal.

WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLER

GAMA TELLS OF SECRETS OF SUCCESS

Gama, the world champion wrestler, in an interview recently gave a rather lengthy account of his career as a wrestler.

FOOD AND TRAINING.

He began as follows: —"My name is Ghulam Mohammad alias Gama and I am to-day fourty years of age. I am a state wrestler of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Whenever an important bout is to come off His Highness grants me a special allowance of Rs. 100 per day in addition to my regular pay and allowances."

He then stated that during the days of his training he is given an essence or extract of pearls, soup of seven fowls one and a quarter seer of well grounded almonds, five seers of milk, half a seer ghee, gold leaves, cardamum specially prepared and meal as per requirement every day. This food is given him only during the days he is in preparation for some special bout but ordinarily he eats about two and a half seers of bread and meat curry, milk and ghee 3 seers, well grounded almonds 1|4 seer, 1 seer 'assi' (i.e. a beverage made in curd and water) and cardamum according to requirement.

He further said that his method of training was to perform 5,000 'baithaks' early in the morning and then wrestle with all his pupils. In the evening he performs 1,500 'dands' (bending and stretching exercise) after which he runs 8 miles. He says that he does not believe in massaging but simply applies oil on the day of a bout. He says he rarely gets ill.

HIS SIXTEEN FAMOUS BOUTS.

Gama then proceeded to give an account of the 16 famous fights which he had with well-known wrestlers before getting the title of Rustom-i-Hind. His greatest opponent was Rahim Sultani who met Gama no less than four times and was beaten only in the last encounter, the previous three resulting draws.

He stated that his first bout was at the age of 10 years, the success of which spurred him on to greater attainments. Results of other fights were:—

Beat Dhaka Singh in Tinkamgharh State.

Beat Ghulam Muhi-ud-din in Datia before Maharaja Bhawani Singh.

Beat Ali Sain, the famous Kolhapur wrestler in Indore.

Beat Gama alias Mali wala native of Sialkot.

Beat Rahim Sultani after drawing thrice.

Beat Chanda Singh of Jullundur.

Beat Dud of Lahore.

Beat Hussain Baksh of Multan in Lahore.

Beat Haton Khan.

Gama's last encounter with Rahim Sultani gave him the title of Rustom-i-Hind. This fight was staged in the well-known exhibition at Allahabad before which Gama had travelled in Europe.

Gama's second encounter with Hussain Baksh in Calcutta added to his laurels as the Governor presented him with a silver mace after his victory. The defeat of Haton Khan also greatly added to the reputation of Gama as it was staged before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Lahore.

GAMA IN EUROPE.

Gama's fame preceded his arrival in Europe and there were few wrestlers who were willing to fight him, specially in France. He therefore proceeded to London where a wrestling tournament or exhibition was being held. Wrestlers to this exhibition had arrived almost from every part of the world. Famous wrestlers from Turkey, Italy Russia, England, America and Japan were present at the occasion.

Gama threw an open challenge with a reward or bet of £500 to the wrestler who could beat him, whereupon they said that he was not a champion and that in order to prove his merit he must first fight with wrestlers of lesser importance. Gama therefore announced an open challenge through the manager of the London Theatre saying that any wrestler who could stand against him for more than 5 minutes would be given £500. Consequently many wrestlers fought with him in Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool but no one could stand against him for more than 2 or 3 minutes.

FIGHT WITH ZIBYSCO IN LONDON.

Now Gama had fairly established his position as a champion and on his return to London, Dr. Rowland, the famous wrestler of America had accepted his challenge for a stake of £250. In the first round, Gama brought down his opponent in less than ten minutes and in the second round within 7 minutes. Gama here states that European method of wrestling differs from that in India. Here they have to fight in two rounds to decide a contest.

Now Zibysco accepted Gama's challenge, who as every one in India knows was one of the toughest of Gama's opponents as he was almost a giant. Gama at once brought him down and the fight lasted 3 hours. Zibysco tried his utmost to get up but Gama kept him down throughout the fight and the fight was at last abandoned as Zibysco said he had grown quite tired and wanted rest but he never came up for a return fight as he had said. The Exhibition Committee therefore presented Gama the belt of the Champion of the World.

After this John Lamb the Champion of Italy, challenged Gama but now as he had become the champion of the World he said that he should first fight his younger brother Imam Baksh for a £50 prize and if he could beat him he would then wrestle with him. Imam Baksh beat him quickly. Gama highly praises this Italian wrestler and says that in the art of wrestling and strength he has hardly any equal in Europe or America.

Gama gives a very humorous account of the Japanese wrestlers who were in London during the Exhibition. Among these there was also champion and Gama gave them a challenge that within an hour he would beat them all. Though this worked to one and a half minute per bout yet the Japanese were so very much afraid of Gama that they did not accept his challenge. In London papers humorous cartoons were given about the timidity of the Japanese in not accepting Gama's challenge.

By this time Gama's fame had spread far and wide and Zybisco who wanted to try another chance with Gama came to India and fought with him. The fight proved almost a farce as the Russian was vanquished in three seconds to the disappointment of the many thousand spectators who had gathered in Patiala to watch a gruelling struggle.

BERLIN OLYMPIC GAMES

Hitler Accepts Patronge For 1936 Event

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

Reich president Hitler accepted the patronage of the Olympic Games to be held at Berlin in 1936 which was vacant owing to the death of Hindenburg.

Britain is among the seven nations which has not yet accepted the invitations to participate.

Forty-one nations including Ireland have accepted, the only refusal hitherto being from Palestine, whose grounds are that she was only recently recognised by the International Committee thus only in the early stage of organising and training.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD

Inter-University Relay Races

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cambridge won the Inter-University relay races at Fenners defeating Oxford by six events to one.

Cantab's only failure was half-mile low hurdles wherein they were disqualified owing to faulty baton changing.

Crawford Beats Perry

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, December 1.

In the finals of Newsouthwales championships Crawford beat Perry 7|5 2|6, 6|3, 1|6, 7|5 Dorothy Round beat Mistress Westacott 6|2, 6|0.

Possibles Beat England

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

England 13, Possibles 25 (at Leeds).

Aldershot Services 11, Portsmouth Services 11.

Coventry 8, Cardiff 8.

Gloucester 8, Blackheath 3.

Guy's Hospital 6, Richmond 12.

Halifax 8, Birkenhead Park 10.

Harlequins 10, Leicester 4.

London Scottish 22, Bath 0.

London Welsh 5, Cross Keys 16.

Newport 11, Bristol 6.

Northampton 15, Pontypool 0.

O. M. T. 24, Cambridge University 16.

Plymouth Albion 0, Devonport Services 0.

Rosslyn Park 11, St. Bart's Hospital 8.

Wasps 12, St. Thomas's Hospital 5.

Intercity Glasgow 3, Edinburgh 0.

R.M.A. Woolwich 0, R.M.C. Sandhurst 12.

Llanelly 6, Bridgend 0.

Penarth 3, Neath 0.

Edinburgh Wanderers 25, Stewarton'ans 14.

Heriotonians 16, Langholm 7.

—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET AT ALLAHABAD

Under the auspices of the East Indian Railway, Indian Institute, Allahabad, the All-India Chakravarty Cricket Challenge Shield Tournament Allahabad will be held this year during the ensuing X'Mas holidays. Invitations have been issued to all the Cricket Teams of various provinces and six teams from outstations have already accepted the invitation. It is anticipated that a large number of outstation teams will participate this year. Entry closes on the 16th December 1934. Further particulars can be had from the Hony. Secretary, Indian Institute, Allahabad.

Keen Struggle For League Championship

Arsenal Showing Alround Superiority Trounce Wolverhampton

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

There is a keen struggle for the League championship which changes hands almost weekly.

Forty-two thousand spectators were present at Highbury where Arsenal showing an allround superiority trounced Wolverhampton and regained the leadership from Sunderland by virtue of the goal average.

Drake, who was a very elusive leader of opportunism, earned four goals, his total being nine goals in three matches. Both sides played clever football.

The Arsenal halves were especially good. Drake netted in 27th minute and Birkett scored later. Shaw, the Wolves' back, was injured in second half, and this weakened their defence and let in the Arsenalites.

Drake scored twice and Bowden, Birkett and Drake put their side further ahead.

Fraction Better.

Sunderland are the only unbeaten away team and are a fraction better on average than the Stoke. Sunderland had remarkable early escapes before Dewar scored for Wednesday in 14th minute.

Sheffield put up hot pressure in the second half and Starling scored.

Sunderland fought back magnificently and Thomson netted from twenty yards range. Davis equalised just before the finish which was most exciting.

Preston's successful exploitation of the offside rule upset the crowd and spoilt the game. Sale scored for Stoke when the game had lasted for quarter of an hour and Palethorpe headed the equaliser.

On changing over, Sale outwitted the defence and netted a great goal and Johnson increased the lead.

Leadership Retained

Bolton by their away victory retained the leadership of the second division where a thrilling struggle for promotion is in progress. It was a splendid match throughout.

Rimmer scored for Bolton in the 34th minute and on the resumption after an interval Taylor and Westwood increased their lead within twelve minutes.

Norwich rallied and responded through Burditt and Vinall, the latter netting near the end.

The encounter between Brentford and Manchester United who are chasing Bolton for leadership, was marked by fast and exciting exchanges. Brentford combined better.

The scoring in first half was confined to single goal netted by Hopkins in 25th minute for the home team. Fletcher increased their lead in eighth minute after the resumption, but then Brentford's progress was checked by off side methods. Bamford netted for United but Holliday restored the margin of Brentford's lead.

Westham, for whom Watson, the ex-International, scored thrice crept up to the third place. Rurnell found their fourth.

Butler's goal in 20th minute in the second half of the most thrilling game enabled Reading to depose Charlton from headship of Southern section, while two goals by Carter in the closing stages robbed Charlton of what seemed to be a certain point which would have enabled them to retain leadership.

Scrappy Play

Tranmere and Halifax continue well ahead of others in the Northern section, where the effects of the strenuous Cupties were reflected in a scrappy play.

Valentine and Tunstall scored for Halifax in the second half and Welsby for Stockport.

Tranmere were periodically spectacular on the treacherous turf.

Burgin obtained them their first goal and Baker and Woodward increased the lead with one goal each in the second half.

League Football Results

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 7, Wolverhampton 0.
Birmingham 2, Tottenham 1.
Blackburn 4, Huddersfield 2.
Leeds United 4, Derby 2.
Liverpool 3, Aston Villa 1.
Manchester City 1, Grimsby 0.
Middlesbrough 3, Everton 2.
Portsmouth 1, Chelsea 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Sunderland 2.
Stoke 3, Preston 1.
West Bromwich 4, Leicester City 1.

SECOND DIVIION.

Blackpool 2, Bradford City 1.
Bradford 1, Burnley 1.
Brentford 3, Manchester United 1.
Bury 3, Sheffield United 1.
Fulham 4, Swansea 1.
Hull 1, Barnsley 1.
Newcastle 1, Southampton 0
Norwich 2, Bolton 3
Nottingham Forest 2, Port Vale 0.
Plymouth 2, Oldham 0.
West Ham 4, Notts County 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 3, Bristol Rovers 0.
Bristol City 1, Torquay 0.
Clapton Orient 0, Cardiff 1
Coventry 0, Aldershot 0.
Exeter 3, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Gillingham 0, Brighton 0.
Millwall 1, Swindon 0.
Newport 2, Crystal Palace 3.
Northampton 1, Southend 1.
Reading 1, Luton 0.
Watford 2, Charlton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 1, New Brighton 2.
Carlisle 1, Chester 3.
Chesterfield 2, Darlington 2.
Halifax 2, Stockport 1.
Lincoln 0, Doncaster 2.
Mansfield 5, York 1.
Rotherham 3, Gateshead 0.
Rochdale 3, Southport 2.
Tranmere 3, Hartlepools 0.
Wallsall 6, Accrington 0.
Wrexham 2, Crewe 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)

Aberdeen 5, Queen's Park 0.
Albion 1, Kilmarnock 0.
Ayr 2, Airdrieonians 1.
Clyde 1, Queen of South 2.
Dundee 0, Hibernians 2.
Falkirk 1, Partick Thistle 2.
Hearts 2, St. Johnstone 2.
Motherwell 9, Dunfermline 3.
Rangers 1, Hamilton 1.
St. Mirren 2, Celtic 4.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of Scottish League: Aberdeen: Johnston Armstrong (thrice), Mills, Albion: Renwick, Ayr: McGibbon, McCall, Airdrieonians: Collings; Clyde: Donaldson; Queen of South: Tulip, Cumming; Hibernians: Watson, Smith; Falkirk: Shankley; Partick Thistle: Miller, McLennan; Hearts: McCullah, Walker; St. Johnstone: Davidson, Stewart: Motherwell: Stevenson (Thrice) Macfadyen (four), McMenemy, Ogilvie: Dunfermline: Murray (Twice) Mcphee. Rangers: Gillick: Hamilton: Wilson; St. Mirren: Miller, Black; Celtic: Buchan, F. O'Donnel, Patterson (two, both from penalty). —Reuter's Special.

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MANAGER.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS
To-day

Hindu: Katak Vad 12, 1991.
Muslim: Shoban 25, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 28, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
High Water: 8-22; 22-02.
Low Water: 20-45, 14-58.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final. Hindus v. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10-45 a.m
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 4.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Hindus v. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana Gorund, 10-45 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 3-55 p.m.
Mr. N. V. Modak's lecture at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on the "City's Public Works", 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships, Final, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor attending.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11 a.m. Indian Programme: A selection of Marathi Songs.
12 noon. Runing Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates.
European Lunch Time Music: Popular Overtures (Columbia Records). The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra: Conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey.—"Stradella", Flotow; "Crown Diamonds", Auber; "Pique Dame", Suppe; "Zampa", Herold.
Reginald Forsythe and his new music: "Serenade for a Wealthy Widow"; "Angry Jungle"; "Because its love"; "St Louis Blues"; "Because for an Unwanted Child"; "Garden of Weed"; "Camembert"; "Bit"; "The Duke Insists".
4 p.m. Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament:
5-15 p.m. Indian Programme. Sponsored Programme: By R. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
6-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos: Madhavlal, Satar.
7 p.m. Vocal Music: Miss Lakdawalla.
7-30 p.m. Instrumental Solo: Sakaram Bhat of Gaya, Sarode.
8-40 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin
9-30 p.m. The M.V. "Victoria" Orchestra. SB from 10 p.m. With Mdlle Signe Rintala, Soprano. Accompanied by Mena Silas.
The Orchestra: Selection "My friend Fritz", Mascagni; Barcarolle, "Silvano", Mascagni.
Mdlle. Signe Rintala: Selections from her Repertoire.
The Orchestra: Selection "Cavalleria Rusticana", Mascagni; "Esoteric Dance", Mascagni.; Intermezzo, "Sister Angelica", Puccini.
Mdlle Signe Rintala: Further Selections from her Repertoire.
The Orchestra: Selection. "The Girl of the Golden West", Puccini; Selection, "Manon Lescaut", Puccini.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will read further a Paper in English on "The Fundamental Teachings of Zoroastrianism are in accord with the teachings of Modern Spiritualism as expounded by Myers."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Son of Kong." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Belle of the Nineties." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Rashk-e-Laila." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Piya Piyare." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Anokhi Mohobbat." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mata Hari." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "My Pal the King." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Cradle Song." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Ameerzadi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END: "Nadira." Time as usual
WELLINGTON: "The Last Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Song of Songs." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "My Song For You." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An organ recital will be given by Mr. L. Lickfold, assisted by Miss O. M. Kane in St. Thomas' Cathedral on Tuesday (to-morrow), at 6-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Pundit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture, on "Religious Life", to-day (Monday), 7-30 p.m., at Arya Samaj Mandir, Masjid Bunder Road.

DISCUSSION ON "APPENDICITIS".

A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day, (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when a discussion on "Appendicitis" will be held.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel, Bombay.

PRIZE FOR BOWLER AND BATSMAN.

Shrimant Motiram Narayanrao Desai (grandson of Raobahadur Anant Shivaji Desai) will present a valuable silver bat, to the top scorer and a silver ball, to the bowler with the best analysis in the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

GITA JAYANTI.

Several friends met at the office premises of Bharat Seva Mandali, Hyderabad, Sind, on the 28th current to decide the manner and way of celebrating "Sri Gita Jayanti" falling on the 16th December next. Sjt. Fatehsing Totiram was in the chair.

ABDUL HAMID IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Abdul Hamid who was sentenced for two years' during the C. D. Movement will be released from Yeravda Central Prison to-day (Monday).

He is coming to Bombay on Tuesday morning and will alight at Victoria Terminus.

SEND OFF TO SALT OFFICER

Mr. C. D'Souza, Salt Preventive Officer, Nahur, was garlanded and given a hearty send-off by friends and salt merchants on his transfer on promotion to Viramgam from Nahur, (Thana District) on the 30th of November last.

PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Professor A. Menezes will meet his students in English Literature (Shaw and Wells) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Professor J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in "Inductive Logic" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

PRESS WORKERS' MEETING.

The General Secretary, Lal Bavta, Press Kamgar Union, writes:—

A largely attended meeting of the Press workers' was held at the North Brook Gardens under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Press Workers' Union, Mr. Dhole presiding.

Mr. Mirajkar explained in details the demands of the Dock Workers of Calcutta and asked wb the police should interfere with the strikers when they were fighting an economic battle?

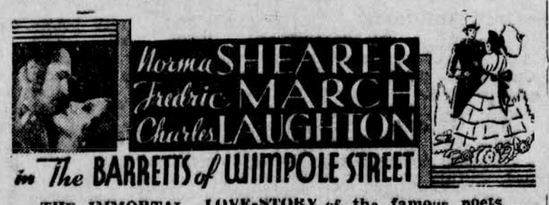
Mr. Birodkar then moved a resolution and congratulated the Dock Workers in Calcutta, Press workers in Lucknow, Sholapur and Calcutta for their struggle against the capitalist offensive in the form of wage-cuts, increase of hours of work, etc.

Messrs Mirajkar, Patkar, Khedekar and others spoke on the resolutions.

THE CAPITOL
EXTENDED BY PUBLIC DEMAND
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also the Charming
3-REEL FEATURETTE
LA CUCARACHA
A Brilliant Mexican
SONG & DANCE REVUE
produced in the perfect
NEW TECHNICOLOUR

The REGAL DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



THE IMMORTAL LOVE-STORY of the famous poets ELIZABETH & ROBERT BROWNING!
Free List Suspended.

INDIAN SCHOLAR HONOURED
French Institute Awards Medal

Information is to hand from the Marquis de Faremont, President of the Institut Historique at Heraldiique De France, Paris, that Mr. G. R. Joyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., Mysore, has been awarded the "Great Silver Medal" of the Institute, for his work on "Sociology", and brochures on "Tippu Sultan", and "South Indian Philosophy" Mr. G. R. Josyer was elected as an Honorary Member of the Institute not long ago. He is the President of the Journalists' Association, Mysore.

B. P. C. C. Council Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to consider what attitude the B. P. C. C. should take in regard to the ensuing Municipal elections.

E. Ward Congress Election Inquiry

The adjourned Inquiry of the "E" Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee regarding the Annual General Election of the Executive Committee, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House Persons interested in this inquiry are hereby requested to attend the inquiry with such material as they may possess to help the inquiry.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Ervad Rustum Dastur Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Declaration of Faith", (Part I).

CHARITY PERFORMANCE FOR SANDHASAL DISPENSARY.

The Jain Amateurs Dramatic Club will present social drama, "Doshit Kon?", written by the well-known writer Sjt. Jagdish, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Princess Theatre, at Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

All the proceeds of the drama will go to the benefit of the Matushree Ruxmanibai Dispensary at Sandhaeal, (Baroda State).

The tickets can be had at Goldfield Leather Works, at Bhangwadi, and at the theatre on the day of the drama.

A fund has been started in aid of the above dispensary and the Hon. Secretary of the Dispensary appeals to the public for contributions.

"TRUMPET ASSOCIATION"

With a view to encouraging the students to study political and social sciences and to embody the results of such study in a journal calculated to disseminate the knowledge thus gained, it is proposed to start study circles of students and to conduct a manuscript magazine called "The Trumpet" which was being regularly issued in the months of February, July and October 1934. In oredr to ensure a wider co-operation and to propagate the ideals of "The Trumpet" far and wide, it is desired to hold a meeting of the numerous friends and sympathisers, when an organised body can be elected to place on a stronger footing this magazine.

It is proposed to enlist members for the Trumpet Association who can efficiently carry out the ideals of "The Trumpet" and can contribute their mite in bringing out this magazine.

The meeting will be held on 9th instant at the Union School premises, Khetwadi Main Road, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

"FAREWELL" TO MR. DESHPANDE

The staff and Agents of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Bombay Branch, gave a farewell party to Mr. D. V. Deshpande, the Assistant Manager of the Society who is joining the United India Life Assurance Company Ltd. of Madras as Manager of its Bombay Branch, this evening at the premises of the Society.

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Society who presided over the function wished Mr. Deshpande, on behalf of the staff and Agents of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, long life and prosperous career in his new office.

Mr. Deshpande reciprocated by expressing his gratitude to the staff for the co-operation and assistance extended to him.

Indian Education Criminally Neglected

Scholarship Scheme Of President Of East Guiana Association

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Seeram, a member of the Legislative Council of British Guiana and the President of the British Guiana East Indian Association, British Guiana, is on a short visit to India. He has issued the following appeal for a scholarship fund which he has founded for the education of India boys and girls in British Guiana:—

The Indian population in British Guiana according to the 1931 census is 130,540 or 42 per cent of the total population of the Colony. They are, however, the most illiterate people and their education has been grossly neglected. Whilst 80 per cent of the Africans can read and write English, only 25 per cent of the Indians can do so and this 25 per cent includes about 15 per cent are below 21 years of age. Therefore, only 10 per cent of the adult Indians can read and write English. According to the 1931 census report over 50 per cent of the children of school-going age are not in school and in the case of Indian girls nearly 65 per cent are not in school, e.g., out of a total number of 14,070 girls of school going age, only 4,935 are attending schools whilst 9,135 or nearly 65 per cent are not.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

This highly undesirable state of affairs exists although education in the Colony is compulsory and has been so since 1876. This shows that the education of Indians has been most criminally neglected and yet this is the only means whereby they really can assert their independence and demand their rights of equal citizenship. It is interesting to note that in the Government service less than 1/4 per cent of the Indian population is employed although there are hundreds eligible for such employment. Accordingly, to encourage and assist Indian education in the Colony, I have founded a Scholarship in the name of our venerable and highly esteemed Mahatmaji under the auspices of the British Guiana East Indian Association of which I have the honour to be President at the present time.

TO SEE GANDHIJI.

The scholarship is put in the name of Mahatmaji in order that his good name, teachings and works may remain embalmed in the memory of Indians in British Guiana. I hope to see Mahatmaji personally and inform him of this scholarship and the great love that we Indians in the Colony cherish for him and I am sure Mahatmaji will give his blessings to this scholarship. We need funds for the scholarship and I therefore, humbly appeal to my brethren in India for assistance in this great and noble cause.

EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

It is proposed to create an Educational Trust in the Colony to be governed by legislation and if the scholarship fund is large enough, it is proposed to educate the winners of the scholarship in India so that they may be well fitted to return to the Colony to do educational and social work amongst their brethren there. All donations to the Scholarship Fund should be forwarded to the President or Treasurer of the British Guiana East Indian Association, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, and will be gratefully acknowledged by letters and in the Indian papers in India and in the local papers of the Colony.

"ROY'S LIFE IN DANGER"

Urgent Need Of Release

M. N. Roy, was the first Indian who raised the question of calling of a Constituent Assembly. He stood for the radical reconstruction of Indian society on the Socialist lines. Such a man is today rotting in jail and his condition is being reported to be very bad.

So said Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, at a meeting held on the Chaupati sands, on Sunday evening, to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. M. N. Roy who is reported to be seriously ill in the Rai Bareilly Jail.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, The National Trade Union Federation (Bombay) and the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala was in the chair.

"SIMPLE RESOLUTION"

In the course of his speech, Mr. Jhabvala explained to those present the work that Mr. M. N. Roy had done before he was arrested in India. Roy, said the speaker, was not only a Nationalist but an Inter-nationalist. The resolution that was going to be moved was a very simple one. It asked for the release of M. N. Roy immediately, in view of the critical state of health, and the speaker believed that the Government would not release him unless agitation was carried on outside.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting, held under the auspices of Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, National Trade Union Federation (Bombay Provincial) and the Bombay Socialist Party, learns with deep concern and anxiety about the serious illness of M. N. Roy, in Barielly Jail, and demands his immediate and unconditional release."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Pathak, the Secretary of A.I.T.U.C. said that M. N. Roy was also suffering from heart disease. Due to the heart trouble, he got continuous fever and was reported to be slowly sinking.

Continuing, the speaker said that Mr. Roy was an international figure. The Government had released, previously, some political prisoners when their health was bad. The speaker quoted the cases of Subhas Bose and Savarkar, and hoped the Government would in the same way, release Roy also. If, however, the Government did not release him, then it was for the public to carry on agitation and compel Government to release him.

ROY'S WORK EXPLAINED

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, in second the resolution, said that was the first intellectual in India, who raised the question of the Constituent Assembly. The speaker told the audience about the work of Roy, who took the leading part in the fight for freedom that was carried on in the Philipines, Mexico and China. Roy had helped Lenin in the Third International, and was in charge of the Eastern Affairs, while in Russia. He had a large following in the Western countries, wherever the working class movement was strong. Roy's idea of Complete Independence was the radical reconstruction of Indian society on Socialist lines. Under the present condition of Roy, he could not continue for long inside the jail without proper treatment. He was not sure if Roy would survive his term of imprisonment if he were kept inside the jail any longer.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE URGED

Mr. Paruleker of the National Trade Union Federation urged the immediate release of Roy.

After the resolution was passed the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Tairea, Greese, Durban.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.
Clare Lilley, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

Pacific Maru, Nakumura, Karachi.
Mayebashi Maru, Tagnehi, Kobe.
Dalygona, Beeching, Karachi.

LOADING

Steamer Tairea for Durban.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Karachi.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S.S. Tairea.—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 249 passengers.

S.S. Vasna.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita.—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pacific Maru—The O S K steamer Pacific Maru sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru.—The N Y K Steamer Mayebashi Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalgoma—The M M Co's steamer Dalgoma, sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Clare Lilley.—The M M Co's steamer Clare Lilley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Hindus' Bad Position

The result of the two days' play in the Finals of the Quadrangular Cricket is not very encouraging from the Hindus' point of view in spite of the fact that eight of India's best batsmen are in the team. If Naidu with a strong determination, had not pulled out the Hindus, from the bottom, the position would have been very disastrous, though the total in the first innings (169) is not very creditable. The Muslims, who due to their team work and splendid bowling dismissed the Hindus before they reached their total, have made a splendid start in their second knock. The Ali brothers, who are now batting, do not seem to have respect for the Hindu attack, and, in spite of the quick changes made by the Hindu skipper, they trounced the Hindu bowling. Looking to the way they have started, one is led to believe that Muslims will not get out before they make nearly double their score in the first venture, unless the Hindus fielding improves and the bowling has sting.

Practically everyone who attended the Quadrangular, has been wondering as to why Major C. K. Naidu who captained the Indians in the Test was not made the skipper of the Hindu team. It appears from enquiries made in informed circles that he was not made the skipper because one of the indispensable Hindu players refused to play if he was made the Captain. This is a matter which, in the interest of Indian cricket, should be enquired into and some influential persons interested in Indian cricket should exert themselves with a view to remove the misunderstanding that may be existing between the two players.

Causes Of Death

The Bombay city will shortly work in co-operation with Madras and Calcutta to prepare and maintain statistics of causes of deaths. This move on the part of the principal cities in India is made on the recommendation of the International Conference which met in Paris in 1929 and requested all countries to maintain a list of causes of deaths which would be compiled as Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths. The Government of India have not become a party to the Convention but have recommended the principal municipalities to adopt the international list. The Municipal Commissioner has been requested to submit a report on this matter by the Municipal Corporation.

DISABILITIES OF HINDU WOMEN
Opposition To Mr. Desai's Bill

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, December 1.

A public meeting of the citizens of Alibag was held under the auspices of the Kolaba Women's Association, Alibag to discuss the questions of the legal disabilities of Hindu women.

It was unanimously resolved that bill No. 8 of 1934 by Mr. H. R. Desai is retrograde in spirit and against the interest of Hindu women and so it should not be passed into law.

An appeal has been forwarded to the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the legal disabilities and to suggest means and ways to better the position of Hindu women

Sympathy For Calcutta Dock Strikers

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers' under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was held in the Union Hall with Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in the chair to-day.

The President referred to the grievances of the Calcutta Dockers and the present strike. He also spoke on the services of Mr A. N. Sheti for the last so many years to the working-class movement in Bombay.

Dr. M. R Shetty who spoke next explained how the Calcutta Dock Workers who had secured so many facilities by 1919 strike and built a union were made to face various difficulties after their union was successfully broken by the various devices of the owners. He asked them to take a warning from this and not to fal a prav to the stevadors' union breaking attempts. He said that the Calcutta Dock Strike was their own strike as they were also victims of the same system.

Messrs Abasi and Jamiah also spoke.

Resolutions sympathising with the Calcutta Strikers and protesting against arrests of their leaders as well as against the deportation of Mr. A. N. Shetty.

"GOSPEL FOR AGE OF SUFFERING"
Dr. Stanley Jones' Interesting Lecture

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, November 30.

An exceptionally big audience at the Bronson Hall of the Christian College listened yesterday to Dr. Stanley Jones' lecture, which was the last to be delivered in Indore. The subject chosen was "the Gospel for an Age of Suffering."

The speaker, after an able survey of the various schools of thoughts, which offered diversity of explanations accounting for the existence of human suffering in this world, said that the New Testament alone, which inspired undying faith in the life eternal and immutable, provided a workable basis for practical philosophy of life. Dr. Jones contended that neither the explanation offered in the old Testament did stand the test of reason nor did the inexorable law of 'Karma" of the Hindu Philosophy, which made man a powerless, helpless wreckage in an ever-rushing ever-raging and uncompromising current of "cause and effect" crushing everybody in its own way, waiting not for the widow's cries or the orphans' wails.

Concluding, Dr. Stanley Jones observed that while pleasure and pain, which are like the obverse and reverse of the same coin, are the outcome of the cocoon of man's desires, God could not be made answerable for their existence and emphasised that aspect of "Religion" bringing into bolder relief such sterling qualities as indomitable courage and unflinching faith in the life divine, as an indispensable guide and help to bear human sufferings with alacrity, fortitude and equanimity of mind.

PROTEST AGAINST JOSHI'S ARREST
To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Independence of India League a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday)) at the Chowpatty sands at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the arrest of Mr S. M. Joshi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party, and the deportation from Bombay of Mr. A N. Sheti, the Bombay Trade Union Worker.

HINDU 'VARSITY FOR INDORE

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, December 1.

Pundit Laxmi Narain Trivedi, a well-known Vaidya of Indore, has given a big house worth about Rs. 50,000 to the Hindi Vishva Vidyalaya Sabha for housing the proposed Hindi University at Indore. The house is situated in a good locality with ideal surroundings in Snehlatagunj.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the St. Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday.

PATHE
TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also
POPEYE THE SAILOR

Telephone No. 22187. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1934

THE ONLY WAY

Our London Correspondent has obtained a curious piece of information that Mr. C.F. Andrews has been deputed to see Mahatma Gandhi and to canvass his support to the J.P. Committee's Report. The plain facts on which possibly, among others, the above inference is based are that Mr. Andrews, who had first arranged to leave London for India about the middle of December, left it suddenly on the 24th November without, it is said, informing any of his friends and that, he is returning to London in the middle of January to broadcast, on the 22nd of the month, a speech on the J.P.C. Report. These facts, by themselves, are hardly enough to warrant the belief mentioned above, but if there are other facts bearing on the case, they are yet to be known to the world. The report, however, with some material alteration, is not altogether incredible. Mr. MacDonald has by now realised that it is literally impossible to satisfy India without first satisfying Gandhiji, and that the J.P.C. Report has fallen flat on India and can have no chance whatsoever unless, perhaps, it is so radically altered as to be pronounced by Gandhiji to be at least worth looking at. Mr. MacDonald and other promoters of the new Scheme, therefore, probably believe that if they have to impose a constitution on India, they might as well know beforehand what, according to Gandhiji, are the minimum changes to be made in it to make it tolerable to the country for the time being. And they have possibly asked Mr. Andrews to know Gandhiji's mind on the Scheme before the British Government formulate their final proposals. But if it is a fact that Mr. Andrews is coming to India to canvass Gandhiji's support for the scheme, he has verily set out on a wild goose chase.

The Congress View

We cannot believe that Gandhiji, who has for the time being, stepped out of the political arena, will express any view to be reported to the Cabinet. He will, as, indeed, he should, refer Mr. Andrews to the Congress resolution on the W.P. Scheme and to the Working Committee that will shortly meet at Patna to consider the attitude of Congress representatives in the Assembly towards the J.P.C. Report. Nor is the Committee free to recommend any attitude it likes to the Congressmen in the Assembly. It is bound by the Congress resolutions and the Congress Party's election pledges to reject the White Paper Scheme and to demand the acceptance by Government of a scheme formulated by a Constituent Assembly in India. All that it has to do is to give effect to these resolutions in dealing with the J.P.C. Report and to recommend the tactics to be followed in the Assembly in rejecting the Report now, and opposing the new reforms when they come to be enforced. It cannot recommend anything that is repugnant to the resolutions.

No Dishonourable Surrender

Several moderate elements in the country have begun to appeal to the Congress, in the name of a united front, to lead a united group in the Assembly by making some compromises with the non-Congress parties in it, even by deviating to some extent, from its election pledges. We are surprised that even the "Hindu" of Madras, which strongly supported the Congress candidates and their election pledges till the other day, now naively remarks that mere rejection of the reforms "will not carry us anywhere," and that since Congress has decided that at present "constitutional courses of action should be exclusively pursued. it should, by making common cause with other parties in the Assembly, secure at least the demands put forward by the British Indian Delegation." It should be remembered that Congress has not been content with the mere negative act of rejecting the White Paper Scheme. It has demanded as a positive measure the convening of a Constituent Assembly to exercise the country's inalienable right of self-determination and formulate its own scheme of reform. That is the only way that is just to the country and the only way the Congress can honourably follow after pledging itself to it. To go down from such a demand to the trivial recommendation of the unrepresentative British Indian Delegation is a disgraceful surrender to which the Congress would never be a party. We feel confident that by inspiring the other parties in the Assembly with its own faith in its demands the Congress Party can get a majority in the House in support of the demands without surrendering its principles or pledges. But it should rather forego such a majority than make any dishonourable surrender.

Sir Malcolm Hailey Preaches

Not for nothing has Sir Malcolm Hailey been famed among his confreres and contemporaries of the Indian Civil Service as the Silver Voice and Honey Tongue, who can often make even black wear the appearance of white. In his Convocation Address to the Lucknow University,—perhaps his last official utterance in India,—Sir Malcolm has taken a theme, and touched a chord, which,—if only the utterances on such formal occasions could be taken at their face value,—would go some way to efface the memories of the "Reverse Councils." When he was the Finance Member in that unlucky age of the Government of India he made this country lose, in one made stroke of insensate gambling, 50 crores of its hard-earned wealth. It is but one among untold thousands of such acts of exploitation. Sir Malcolm would now desire us, —while assessing, in the perspective of History, the true field for Legitimate Nationalism,—to forget such economic failures of British rule, to overlook the provocation of sweeping condemnation of our Arts and Sciences, our Letters and Philosophy, that his countrymen like Macaulay have indulged in, to keep ourselves free from the tangles of that false patriotism and ruinous race-pride, which manifests itself most aggressively in Germany of Hitler, and takes on forms of oppression and intolerance of all that is non-German,—which, indeed, cannot but be condemned as narrow and suicidal.

Sir Malcolm is, also, reasonable enough,—he can now afford to be, —to appreciate the genesis of that over-emphasis on things Indian, on the arts and language, the sciences and philosophies of this country, which have suffered too long an unmerited eclipse, and which even now are denied that full measure of re-cultivation and encouragement, without which the true regeneration of India will not take place. He realises the feeling which gives rise to such over-assertion to be but the inevitable protective sheath, fashioned out of sheer self-respect by the aspiring youth of India. The insidious attack of Western culture even in its decline, still continutes to vitiate the new life pulsating in this land, the new hope animating its youth, the new ambition inspiring its men and women to deeds of sacrifice and self-immolation, which Sir Malcolm and his kind have denounced as a challenge to Law and Order. India may readily forgive those who have opposed and thwarted her nascent sense of recovering her just dues as a nation. But we wonder, if, in this generation at least, that serenity of outlook, that detachment of judgment, which Sir Malcolm desires and which are indispensable for the kind of historical evaluation of the contribution of British rule in India contemplated by him, are possible. We live too close to the crater to see the beauty of its belching flames. We doubt, therefore, if a fair estimate can be made of the service, if any, to legitimate Indian Nationalism by the British domination and exploitation. But while that may be left rightly, and justly, to the healing touch of time to decide, Sir Malcolm is entitled to urge that there are limits to the field even of aggressive Nationalism if it would remain within legitimate bounds. He is right in pointing out the excesses of economic nationalism, and of the search for racial ascendancy, which are perverting some of the most famous haunts of Liberal Arts and Sciences into a hot-house of prejudice, intolerance and persecution. Germany is certainly an example of "What Legitimate Nationalism Should Not Be." Because we believe in the beauty and goodness of our own civilization, we have no right to ignore that other civilizations have also their own beauty, their own fitness to the environment in which they have been evolved, their own place in the history of humanity. Sir Malcolm would himself look askance, perhaps, if we point out that the logical goal of aggressive Nationalism, manifesting itself in capitalistic exploitation and imperialistic oppression, is: War. Patriotism becomes a crime, when it is harnessed,—as it is only too painfully evident it *is* harnessed,—to the chariot-wheels of Exploitation and Imperialism. No truly civilized and sensible person could now uphold the unmitigated patriotism, which Hitler demands of all Germans of the true "Aryan" seed. To develop a real social conscience; to free oneself from the besetting sin of commercial individualism, which only seeks to fatten on the blood and flesh of its weaker fellows, which distorts and perverts the so-called Struggle for Existence and the Survival of the Fittest; to realise the essential limitations of man—at once the weakest and the strongest of all creatures,—and the consequent need of incessant and unreserved co-operation as the only means to transcend these limitations; to understand, in brief, the true place and importance of humanity in the Universe, is to drop all pretence at such restrictions and limitations which are inseparable from commercial nationalism, which narrow the range of co-operation, and prevent the fullness of civilized, social life. In that conception of the goal of social evolution, Sir Malcolm must be prepared to admit that the only legitimate field for Nationalism lies in that international brotherhood of equal communities, which is consciously sought and prepared for only by the Socialist. All other forms of social organisation and political philophy must be held to be not immune from the inherent defects Sir Malcolm notices in our resurgent Indian Nationalism, in an age when the inferiority complex still hangs heavy upon us.

For a just appreciation of the true limits of Legitimate Nationalism, Sir Malcolm must wait till India is really a free country, self-governing and independent of the least tinge of control or direction from any external source. Sir Malcolm has described the latest phase of India's constitutional evolution, enshrined in the J.P.C. Report, as "the Challenge of the Empire" to the new Caesarism which has taken hold of many modern peoples. He must forgive the Indian student of political science, if he entirely disagrees from this description of that instrument of perpetual exploitation and eternal domination of one people by another. It has been fashioned by the unalloyed selfishness of his countrymen and may be riveted upon us by force for years to come. Sir Malcolm is not true to the ideals he preaches when he perceives in the Report anything but an invitation to distrust, discontent, and disaster. Bonds of friendship are impossible to form between unequals, like the British and the Indians of to-day; appreciation of mutual viewpoint is inconceivable between political slaves and their masters. Ties of understanding and sympathy are rendered impossible, when authorities like Sir Malcolm misuse their knowledge and influence to misdescribe so palpably the real nature and true contents of such a document. But for this, we would not have even dreamt of misreading that other illustration Sir Malcolm has quoted of the essential liberalism of British rule in India,—the Act establishing the Universities in India. The foundation of these Universities would have been admitted as a real service and contribution had the Universities not served—as no other single institution has served,—to enslave the very mind of India, to enchain her spirit, to decry her culture, to despise her indigenous Art and Learning, and to exalt the stool-seeker in Government service as the acme of the age. Sir Malcolm and his kind must realise that one distortion begets another, just as one act of understanding and sympathy becomes the parent of a series of others. If he and his confreres would not have the youth of India misconceive altogether the message of their own history; if he and his fellows would not have those very forms of illegitimate Nationalism which he so much dislikes, manifest themselves in this country; if he and his compatriots are genuinely anxious that India should take her place as the peer and equal of all the peoples of the world in a genuine League of Nations, to offer her mite in the service of human advancement,—let them not deceive us by false promises, let them not betray us by such transparent subterfuges as the White Paper and the Round Table Conference, let them not deride, thwart and persecute that which really represents the soul of India.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Briti h Financial Interests Delighted Over Commercial & Financial Safeguards

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 24, (By Air Mail).

Pandora's Box has been opened at last! And the evil thing that has been let loose from it will continue to plague us for many months to come.

I refer, of course, to the Report of the Joint Select Committee, which was issued on Wednesday last. I was present at the fateful ceremony last Wednesday ("ceremony" is used advisedly). It was a foggy and depressing afternoon, and as I made my way down Whitehall, I could not help noticing the obvious fact that the newspapers—and, therefore, public opinion, too, presumably—were a great deal more interested in Princess Marina's arrival for her wedding next week than in the impending disclosure of India's fate. Later on even the "Spectator" confessed: "But in the mind of the public of Great Britain as a whole that event (the publication of the Report) was completely overshadowed by the arrival at Dover, and a litte later in London, of the Princess who a week hence will be the wife of an English Prince. And who shall say that the public's sense of values is wrong? We have been talking about Indian reforms for the past seven years. We shall certainly have them figuring daily in the Press for the next seven months. But we have not so many Princes who get engaged and married. . . .".

The Ceremony

The ceremony was timed for 2-45 p.m. On the stroke of the minute the great secret was to be given out to a world which, to judge from every available sign, was not even aware that Lord Linlithgow and his colleagues had prepared a grand and dramatic "denouement." There were additional doorkeepers at the august portals of the India Office; and the corridors and halls through which we were guided by a veritable army of attendants, were even more dingy and gloomy than usual. We—I mean the newspapermen—were ushered into a stuffy committee room on the first floor. Time: 2-30 p.m. Slowly, oh, how slowly, the minutes passed. India correspondents—the "experts" attached to the various daily papers and newsagencies in London—trickled in; about a score or twenty-five of them in all. Two or three Indians. The conversation among these waiting experts was in itself an education as to the state of public opinion in this country, but it would take me too long to report it . . . . Growing expectancy. Time: 2-40. An official came in, and explained the procedure: "Would you, gentlemen, please walk along the passage until you come to a table where you will be given each a copy of the Report and the accompanying summaries?" That was the ceremony.

Apathy

It was already 2-45. We are late. We walk out into the passage; we walk past the table loaded with the blue books. Behind the table are blue-aproned women clerks, and standing by their side, presiding over the ceremony, is a Publicity Officer of the India Office. As we slowly file past, we are each handed a copy of the weighty—too literally weighty!—document. If the supply exceeds the demand, we are told, we may come round a second time for additional copies. The supply does exceed the demand; besides, epoch-making though the event may be the journalists present do not number over thirty. But only a very few of them are anxious to have more copies. Who wants to read a Blue Book anyhow? And who wants to read a Blue Book "on India?" . . . . And so, silently, in ones and twos, we walk out, carrying our burdens, through a different doorway this time, and into the dark streets wrapped in a November fog.

"Jam For India"

A few minutes later we once again find ourselves in a thick fog of suspicion, misunderstanding and miscalculation. The afternoon newspapers vary in their treatment of the contents of the Pandora's Box. To suit their own ends, the three newspapers feature the Report from three different points of view. The "Evening News," which belongs to the Diehard school of Conservative politics, told us that the Government had surrendered to the incessant clamour of Indian nationalists. The "Evening Standard" surprised none when it announced that the Report was surrounded by so many safeguards that the Indian opinion would definitely be against it. The "Star" made a great display of its liberalism. It heralded the Report as the dawn of a new era in India. "Jam for India" was its caption on the second day when it declared that the Government Committee had done its best to help India on the way to self-government. So confused with these headlines and the variety in treatment of the Report, we decided to wait and see the reactions thereon after a couple of hours.

Perpetuating Autocracy

On the following day, however, the headlines of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" carried very little weight in political circles as they were outnumbered by the galaxy of headlines featuring the two British watchwords "Safeguards and Protection" which adorned the pages of the other newspapers, Ministerial, Conservative, Liberal, Liberal-radical and even the Labour Party paper. "The Times" did not fail to emphasise the fact that "In this (question of pensions) and other matters the power of the King's representatives —like those of the Kings himself— are clearly going to become more and more important." Thus we had the first home-truth from this Ministerial organ that what is happening is that the Viceroy and Governors would have more autocratic powers without the association of Indians in the branches of administration that do matter and in spite of the fact that as early as in August 1917 the late Mr. Montagu declared in the House of Commons that "the policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord,

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

BRITISH BIAS.

Lord Erskine, the new Governor of Madras, who naturally judges the new reforms from the British point of view, has good reason to be complacent about the reception given to them. He is not disturbed, he says, by the criticism of the J.P.C. report in India or Britain "from diametrically opposite points of view." He makes such criticism a proof of the excellence of the report. Being a Britisher, he does not attach any special importance to the huge volume of opposition in the country whose interests are primarily at stake. Justifying the safeguards in the hands of Governors, Lord Erskine ventures to remark that in every constitution, democratic or otherwise, there must be some ultimate power that can come to the rescue if the affairs of State should become impossible. That is quite true. But where else in the wide world is the rescuing power vested, not in the representatives of the people concerned, but in men who are in no way responsible to the people whom they are called upon to govern?

FUTILE PROPAGANDA.

Replying to the welcome addresses presented to him at Lucknow by the Local Congress Committee and Municipality, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan referred to the false propaganda that was being carried on against the Frontier people with a view to keeping them apart from the people of other provinces. But fortunately that propaganda has signally failed to prejudice India against the Frontier Province. And, indeed, every such propaganda is bound to fail. Even the little that India has been permitted to know of the wonderful exploits of the Frontier people during the last national struggle has endeared them to the whole country. And one proof of that fact is to be found in the cordial and rousing welcome that the Khan Saheb has been receiving wherever he goes. Indeed, the ban on his return to the province of his birth has been a blessing in disguise.

INDIRECT ELECTION.

Sir John Simon is much pleased at the J.P. Committee recommending indirect election to the Federal Legislature. For such election was unanimously approved by the Simon Commission itself. Both these bodies had the same view, namely, to baulk the people of any real control over the Federal Legislature. Both bodies plead convenience in support of indirect election, but mere convenience in election is no substitute for loss of power. Mr. M.C. Raja, a mild critic of the J.P.C. Report, strongly objects to indirect election as it is prejudicial to minorities like the "Depressed" Classes. It is useless to argue that Gandhiji himself supported the principle of indirect election. He did so on the assumption, among others, that the primary voters would be all adults. It is not honest to reject the vital part of his scheme and cling only to a concession meant to make adult suffrage immediately possible.

A RURAL PARTY.

Mr. W.W. Smart, Commissioner Central Division, addressing an agricultural show at Barsi, suggested the formation of a rural party in the Bombay Legislative Council to promote the objects of the village improvement scheme recently inaugurated by Government. This new-born concern for the villages is significant, and the formation of a new party is, we suppose, part of the original plan of village improvement. As Congressmen, too, have begun to take very keen interest in village re-organisation, they will not be slow to form a rural section of the Congress Party, specially to safeguard rural interests. Kisan Sabhas in villages like those that have done good progress in the United Provinces should be the first step in this task of rural organisation and these should lead on to the formation of Congress constituencies according to the new Constitution. For the rest, the villagers may be trusted to recognise who are their real benefactors and follow them loyally.

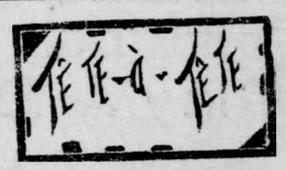
—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress & Women's Rights

It would be unfortunate, however, if valuable time is wasted in discussing the scope of the proposed commission. Whether Government appoint one or not, the Women's Conference organizers cannot avoid a decision on issues concerning Indian women. It would not be effort altogether wasted if they set up a commission of inquiry into the entire question of women's legal status and formulated their demands. The issues involved being largely social and legal, no special value attaches to a government commission. The advantage, on the other hand, of the women's organization undertaking the inquiry with the co-operation of social reform organizations, will lie in the greater speed characteristic of private inquiries. We do not suppose that the men who would serve on a governmental commission will refuse their help to a women's conference inquiry. Indian women have before them a unique opportunity. The Fifth Assembly has a strong Congress contingent—stronger than any Assembly has had in the past or probably will have in future. The Congress has its share of orthodox members and that section is well represented in the Assembly. But as a political organization it is pledged to reform. Further it is fully conscious of the fact that it owes much of its strength to the support of women.—"Indian Social Reformer."

The Only Antidote

On the contrary the economic aspect of the recommendations of the Committee provides India with no possibility of developing indigenous enterprise, except in fields which Britain does not covet. The orbit of British capitalist adventure in India will be widened, obstructing such enterprise, which will be unable to secure for it those advantages from the State which are its due and which every independent country expects its government to afford for its nascent industries. We hope the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and every public body in India will lose no time in mobilising opinion to find a way of escape from the impending calamity. One efficacious means of escape is the promotion and popularisation of Swadeshi The feeling for Swadeshi must be deepened in the public mind and Indian business interests must support the Swadeshi movement far more actively than they have hitherto done.—"Swadeshi."



Referring to the J.P.C. reforms, Lord Erskine, the Governor of Madras, asks: "Are we building upon rock like our Scottish forefathers, or are we undermining the sure foundations laid by our forefathers?"

The J.P.C. official builders of the Indian Constitution, seem to have forgotten their role of architects and have played that of the undertakers. Of course, one cannot erect a tomb-stone without digging!

* * * *

So, like jerry-builders, they are "undermining" and building. They have dredged the nation's faith fathoms deep and tried to complete the picture by moorum-filling with safeguards. Just like Lloyd the Man and the Dredger!

* * * *

The net result will be another Back Bay bungle. Despite all publicity campaigns and loyalist canvassing, the J.P.C. property will be on view with the signboard:—

"New Constitution to let! Going cheap! Nice opportunity for men without political encumbrances. Preference for India-rubber politicians. Working under the "Award" and reward system. Provided with up-to-date fittings for automatic appointment, promotion, pension and peerage!

* * * *

Rejecting the peace-offer of the International Jewry, Herr Frick, the German Minister, is reported to have said: "Jews in Germany have no reason to complain of unjust treatment in Germany."

Quite so. But how many Jews are there in Germany?

* * * *

"The path to the formation of a rural party in the Bombay Legislative Council was being paved as the result of the progress of the scheme of village improvement," observed Mr. Smart, Commissioner, Central Division, addressing the Cattle Show at Sholapur.

So it is now on. Frankly, one never expected a cattle parade in the Legislature, till the advent of the Second Chamber in Bombay!

* * * *

"When war is going on you cannot tell the grim truth. You must keep up the spirit of the nation. You have to suppress a good deal, often the worst,"—Lloyd George.

L.-G.'s own War Memoirs will reveal to you how well he followed his own advice during the last War.

* * * *

"Frightfulness is not peculiarly German. It is an integral part of war.... It is part of the process of what is known as destroying the enemy's morale"—More war-wisdom from L.G.

You will now realise how necessary and appropriate was the cry, "Hang the Kaiser!" raised by L.G. himself—during the War. It was meant only to buck up Britons.

* * * *

These post-war cries are meant merely to buck up L.G.'s countrymen for the next war that is looming.

* * * *

More from the same source:— "When Sir John Simon comes to write his autobiography, the smaller the chapter, the fewer the details about what he did as a politician in the war, the better will it be for his fame."

* * * *

Indians will protest emphatically: Sir John's fame does not rest on his war-time achievements, but is emblazoned for all eternity in the annals of this country. Irwin and Hoare will testify.

* * * *

Mistress: 'You will cut the lawn, water the roses, plant some chrysanthemums, hoe the turnips, cut spinach, net the cherry trees, heat the green house—'

New Gardener: 'Excuse me, madam, but is this the day's work or a five-year plan?"

Opposition To J. P. C. Report Puzzles Diehards

Lords And Commoners Issue Joint Appeal

"Do Not Consent To Central Responsibility & Transfer Of Law & Order"

LONDON, Dec. 2.

An appeal to Government not to consent to central responsibility and the transfer of law and order until provinces have indubitably proved their fitness to shoulder the grave responsibilities committed to them is made in a statement issued over the signatures of Lords Amphill, Carson, Hartington, Howe and Lloyd, the Duchess of Atholl and Commoners Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir H. Pagecroft, Messrs. John Gretton, Roger Keyes and Sir Alfred Knox.

It says, with the Indian opinion frankly hostile or lacking in enthusiasm, with the British electorate unconsulted and Conservatives seriously divided, we are at a loss to understand why the Select Committee persisted in advocating a revolutionary change, which is welcomed by few and dreaded by many both in Britain and in India.—Reuter.

"Enough Of This Personal Bally-Ragging"

Wells Replying To Shaw's Attack Asks If It Is Not Time Both Made Their Exit From World's Stage

Mr. H. G. Wells writes as follows in the "New Statesman and Nation":—

The Editor has asked me whether I have anything to add to this discussion of my conversation with Mr. Stalin. Would I reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw? But who could reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw? He has acquired by habit and prescription the woman's privilege of wanton incoherent assertion. The torrent of fanciful misrepresentation and shrewd insinuation flows; one shrugs one's shoulders. I am Clissold, I am Ponderevo, I am anything but myself; I am mean, I am vain—no gentleman. If it makes Shaw happier; so be it. He has said it all beautifully time after time. And he says, too, that I change and chop about and am a cowardly runaway and a time server—and quite possible he has managed to believe even that! But why did he repeat all this stuff about my personality when there were better things to write about? I had a conversation with Stalin, and so did Shaw and Lady Astor, but I know of no official report of that other encounter; I have only Stalin's remarks upon it, and they are not for public use; I cannot even institute a comparison and give the converse picture. Did the three of them fraternise on the class-war idea? I presume so. Did Shaw listen? He says I did not listen to what Stalin said, but does anyone believe Shaw listened to what Stalin said? Did Stalin get a chance to say anything? About all that talk Shaw has preserved a quite un-Shavian silence.

Shaw's sneer at Galsworthy's P.E.N. Club I find a trifle graceless. The P.E.N. Club is a small ambitious body, it is scarcely more than four times as numerous, solvent and well-known as the Fabian Society was thirty years ago. But it is free from pretentiousness and it fights for liberty of speech, and I am glad to have been of use to it after Galsworthy's death. I won't defend the P.E.N. I won't defend myself against any of this. At the utmost I will hint only at the curiosity I feel about what Shaw imagines those marvellous "guns" were, to which he and Webb "stuck" so valiantly in the great days of Cliffords Inn. They are still, it seems, banging away victoriously in his dear old head. To the complete exclusion of any apprehension of what is happening about him.

I certainly do not see my mental life as an affair of sticking to guns. I would as soon stick in the mud. But I do see it as a persistent sticking to a trail. I have never regarded Fabianism and its insurrectionary antagonist, Marxism—both of which it seems Shaw swallowed simultaneously in those grand old Fabian days—as the culmination of human wisdom. I have moved with the times. Since I first broached my fermenting ideas in "Anticipations" and the "Food of the Gods," I have been steadily and progressively developing my realisation of a fundamental group of contemporary facts; the change of scale and scope in human conditions, the supersession of toil and the necessary changes of ideas, customs and institutions that may ensue and should ensue upon that. Shaw has been sticking so valiantly to those "guns" of his, that, in spite of the sincere, affectionate and entirely respectful educational efforts I have described in my "Autobiography," he has never grasped even in the most elementary fashion what that change of scale means. He does not understand these things at all, and now I fear he never will. I may, as he says, be indisposed to listen to what I have heard before, but for all intellectual ends his touchily defensive egotism and his disposition to dramatise make so brilliant a clamour that he is practically stone deaf.

This conception of a change of scale as the primarily important reality in contemporary affairs, is one so wide and fruitful in direction that it makes that queer jumble up of greeds, suspicions, envies, fears, hates and misconceptions which constitutes the class-war idea, seem as grotesquely out of date for a motivating system as the dread of witchcraft—which has also in its time moved great masses of human beings to well-meaning violence and outrageous injustice. Even Stalin manifestly holds to it by a considerable effort, 'ex officio,' and for tactical purposes Shaw professes it because he is quite unable to understand why he should not do things like that. We all do things like that, more or less, and what a pity it is! For the life of me I cannot believe him unaware of the steady evaporation of the class-war delusion. The human mind, which is so much greater than the personalities it carries, is passing on towards creative realisations of the fastest sort, and this squabbling legacy from the ages of sagacity fades to unimportance even where it still extends. To realise the inspiration of modern possibilities, to realise the gigantic promises that are breaking through the confusions of contemporary reality, makes these little bits of showing-off and our mutual gibes and belittlement seem pitiful stuff. It is pitiful stuff.

What poor cramped things we shall seem to the generations ahead! Here are Shaw and I nearing the end of our lives and we can do nothing better with each other than this personal bally-ragging. It is ridiculous to be competitive and personally comparative after sixty-five. Slowly the shape of things to come is a growing clear about us. It is plain that a new way of living for our kind is dawning. A multitude of people are apprehending it dimly, and presently multitudes will be apprehending it vividly. Now it is a possibility; to-morrow it will be a manifest objective. Thousands are contributing, and no one can dance ahead and say: "This movement is mine." Blinded by traditions, conventions, jealousies, patriotisms, prejudices, self-protective malice and 'amour propre,' we of the passing generation grope on towards it almost unwillingly. Shaw's attack upon me and my own ill-controlled resentment have set me asking uneasily whether now it is not already time for us to go? More than we like to imagine may be being done by the unobtrusive young.

Yet I feel that I had rather keep on for a little longer if only to say at the exist to this dreary class-war dogma: "After you."

SECRET FUNDS NECESSARY

French Chamber Votes Confidence In Govt.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Their Chamber voted confidence in Government by rejecting by 457 votes to 120 the demand for the suppression of Government's secret funds during the discussion on the budget of the Ministry of the interior.

M. Flandin, opposing made the question a matter of confidence and declared that the funds were necessary.

He undertook that they would not be misused.—Reuter.

JOBS FOR RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS

British Employment Bureau's Plans

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Officers of the Employment Bureau have been set up to assist retired regular officers both of the British Army and the Indian Army to find civil employment.

A War Office announcement says, many officers have to retire at an age which still leaves them fit for many years active useful employment in civil life.

The Bureau will work in close touch with the Military Secretary's Department of the War Office.

The Strong Advisory Board formed under the chairmanship of Lieut-General Sir Sidney Clive includes Lieut.-Generals C. P. Deedes and Sir John Coleridge.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH CABINET APPROVES

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.

Government purchases of the surplus stocks of wheat from 1933-34 harvests to the extent of 32 million sterling have been approved by the Cabinet to-day.

Wine surplus is to be handled by distillation of alcohol from 330 million gallons and cider by distillation of 22,00.00 gallons.

Most of the alcohol will be used industrially.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

Alleged To Have Been In Contact With Trotsky

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Dec. 2.

Eighteen out the of 24 persons tried in the Berlin Peoples Court were found guilty of found ng the "New Communist Party" for the purpose of overthrowing the State and re eived sentences ranging from 15 to 36 months imprisonment.

The accused are alleged to have been in contact with Trotsky and six who are acquitted included a school boy who is alleged to have acted as the courier.

ANOTHER CHAMPION FOR J. P. C. REPORT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The approval of the report of the Select Committee is expressed in a statement issued following to-day's meeting of the Council of Union of Britain and India presided by Lord Goschen.

The Council considers that the report embodies a Constitution logically adapted to the present conditions in India.—Reuter.

Sir G. Stanley In London

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir George Stanley arrived in London and was welcomed by the Earl and Countess of Derby and representatives of Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Butler.—Reuter's Special.

SIMON PLEADS FOR J. P. C. REPORT

Explains His Commission's Attitude Towards States

RUGBY, Dec. 1.

Sir John Simon referred to the Joint Committee's report on India in relation to the report of the Simon Commission of which he was the chairman in speech at Dumfries last night.

It has been said that the Simon report recommended a system of responsible Government subject to certain over-riding control in each of the nine provinces of India but that it did not recommend responsibility in the centre. That was not a complete nor wholly accurate statement.

"It must be remembered", he said, "first of all, that the area of the inquiry prescribed for the statutory Commission was British India alone. Indian States were excluded from our direct purview. When we began to grasp the true dimensions of the Indian problem, we became convinced that the ultimate scheme must be one which took into account future relationships between the two constituent parts of greater India, British India and Indian States. There is only one India and it is Greater India which includes Indian States as well as British Provinces."

DISTANT IDEAL

The report of the Joint Select Committee recommended federation including both Indian States and British provinces. The argument for such a scheme was elaborately set out in the Simon Report. The point on which there was difference between their view expressed four years ago and the view of the Joint Committee was that when they wrote the Simon Report it appeared very improbable at any rate for a considerable time to come, that the Indian Princes and the Indian States would be prepared to come into Federation with British India. "We regarded Federation as a distant ideal. We thought that if Provincial autonomy could be established in the first place this would contribute some day to the possibility of a Federal India. But since we reported, there has been a new fact. We were commissioners but we were not prophets and it was not till after we had reported that the new fact emerged.

CHANCELLOR'S DECLARATION

In January 1931 the Great Indian Prince, who was the Chancellor in the Chamber of Princes, speaking not only for himself but for a large body of the Princes whom he had consulted, declared that Indian Princes were already prepared for Federation but that they could not federate with British India unless constitutional changes were made at the Centre such as the Joint Committee have now recommended." Sir John Simon declared that the broad scheme of the Joint Committee should be supported.—B. O. W.

GERMANY'S PACIFIC AIMS

Persuading Leaders Of French Ex-servicemen

PARIS, December 1.

To the tune of "Who's Afraid of the Big Black Wolf", played outside the windows by a street band, von Ribbentrop endeavoured to persuade the leaders of the French ex-servicemen of Germany's pacific aims in a three-hour interview.

Ex-service men impressed on the envoy the anxiety felt, concerning the forthcoming plebiscite in the Saar, and the rearmament problem of Germany.

Von Ribbentrop brushed aside the fears of Nazi provocation at disorders in the Saar. As for rearmament he argued that Germany had the right to possess a strong army for use as a diplomatic, not warlike, weapon.—Reuter.

KSHATRIYAS AND SOCIAL REFORM

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail.)

The third session of the Rajputana Sainik Kshatriya Sammelan was held at Pushkar lake on November 21 under the presidentship of Thakur Chaturbhujji Gahlot, Retd. Conservator of Forests, when delegates from several states attended the meetings.

The speakers laid stress on social reform and education. Several resolutions concerning social reforms were passed unanimously.

DO NOT THINK COMMUNALLY!

Students Have To Learn Much Till Last Day Of Life

JUSTICE TAYABJI'S ADVICE

That learning did not end with the students getting out of their Colleges or Schools, was impressed on young Muslims by Mr. Justice Faiz Tayabji, presiding over the first Muslim gathering organised by the Muslim Students' Association of the St. Xavier's College on Sunday evening.

The College-hall was well decorated and a special stage had been erected for the members, who enacted an Urdu piece called "Nure Vatan." Some scenes from the "Merchant of Venice," were also enacted.

Miss K. Chagla gave an eloquent recitation on "My Photograph," which was apureciated by all sections of the House.

POTENCY OF EDUCATION.

After the drama, Mr. Hoosein Doctor, the Secretary, giving a report of the Association, said that till very recently the Muslims and Hindu students of the College had held the social gatherings setogether, but due to certain circumstances, the Muslims held their social gathering separately this year, for the first time. The Secretary hoped that the time would not be long, when education would help the students to forget to think on communal lines and not a single communal social gathering would be held.

Mr. Justice Tayabji, in the course of his advice to the young Muslims said that, the students had a lot to learn yet. The impression that one's education was over as soon as he left his school or college, was wrong. A man would be a student till his death as there were several things that were to be learnt.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the function terminated.

FATAL INJURIES TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Collisions On Fields: Deaths In Hospitals & Club H. Qs.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Three football players died while playing in the week-end. Raleigh, the Gillingham centre forward, in the last five minutes of the game against Brighton, collided head on with another player when both were attempting to head the ball. He almost played through the second half, but fell unconscious after heading the ball and died in hospital.

Ronald Grimms, playing at Croydon, was struck on the body by the ball, fell unconscious and died in the hospital.

W. T. Marshall, the centre forward, Marion Reserve, Forest Dean League, headed the ball, collided with an opponent, collapsed, became unconscious and died at the club headquarters.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND BREACH OF TRUST

Dacca Sub-Deputy Magistrate Committed To Sessions

DACCA, (By Mail).

Mr. Bhudeb Chandra Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, has been committed to the Court of Sessions by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer of Dacca to take his trial there under Sections 409 (breach of trust by a public servant) and 467 (forging documents purporting to be valuable securities), I.P.C.

The allegations against him are that while he was acting as a Circle Officer at Dacca, he misappropriated an amount of Rs 15,000 from the sum entrusted to him for distributing agricultural loans among the cultivators living under the jurisdiction of Kabasia, Kaliganj and Sripur Police Stations and that he forged about 39 agricultural bonds in order to misappropriate the above-mentioned amount.

ABSCONDING.

When the alleged offence came to light, he was on leave at his village residence in the district of Burdwan whence he was called by the District Magistrate of Dacca to come and explain his conduct. But he is alleged to have neither responded nor come to Dacca even on the expiry of the period of his leave. Upon this, prosecution was started and warrant issued for his arrest but he was absconding till he was arrested at Calcutta by the C.I.D. police.

He was released on bail, but on the date of his appearance he did not appear before the Court. He was again at large and subsequently re-arrested at Burdwan and taken to police custody, and has not been released on bail uptil now.—United Press.

Communist Leader Assassinated

Arrested Person Believed To Have Been Sent By "Workers" Enemies

MOSCOW, December 1.

It is officially announced that M Sergei Mironovich Kirov, member of the Presidium Central Executive, U. S. S. R., has been assassinated in the building of the Leningrad Soviet "by a murderer sent by enemies of the working class.

INVESTIGATION PROCEEDING

It is alleged that the assassin was arrested, and investigation is proceeding to establish his identity.

In addition to the membership of the Presidium, Mr. Kirov was the Secretary of Central and Leningrad Committees of the Soviet Communist Party.—Reuter.

'COULD NOT RETURN TO LEAGUE

Von Neurath Explains Attitude Of Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

Germany was as anxious as any other Nation to dispel the clouds of fear and suspicion in Europe, declared Baron von Neurath in an exclusive interview to Reuter at Wilhelmstrasse.

She would certainly sympathetically bestow attention to any action in that regard, but unfortunaately decisions in such matters did not lie with Germany alone.

Asked with regard to the possibility of Germany rejoining the League of Nations, he (von Neurath) replied that Germany had always made it clear that she would co-operate, if her just claims were considered "freely and frankly," as General Smuts recently said, but obviously she could not return unless it was made perfectly clear hat she would never again be treated with unjust discrimination.—Reuter.

HOSMANI HONOURED AT DHARWAR

"Non-Brahmin Party Buried 50 Fathoms Deep, He Says

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, November 30.

Sjt. S. K. Hosmani who is elected to the Legislative Assembly arrived in Dharwar yesterday. He was honoured in different parts of the town. A meeting of all merchants of Dharwar where speeches were made by various persons about the successes of the Congress at the polls.

Mr. Basappa Minajgi, a prominent Dalal of Dharwar and who helped Rao Bahadur Patil in the Assembly election presided over the meeting and garlanded Sjt. Hosmani after making a short speech congratulating Hosmani and wishing him success in the Assembly work.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held yesterday night under the presidentship of Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi. Sjt. Hosmani was garlanded on behalf of numerous institutions including the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the local Congress Committees. Messrs. M. S. Kesarin, Krishtram Mudvedkar and Agalgatti Huchachary, a Sanatanist leader, made speeches congratulating Mr. Hosmani.

Mr. D P Karmarkar, well-known Congress leader of Karnatak, made an effective speech warning the audience not to be elated by the success in the Assembly election referring figuratively to the garland round the neck of Sjt. Hosmani, as a garland of thorns as a great responsibility lay on him in the cause of the fight for freedom.

Mr Hosmani then rose to reply making a short speech. He strongly emphasised the fact that the success was due exclusively to the over-whelming influence of the Congress in Karnatak. He observed that inspite of Dewan Bahadur Kambli's unceasing efforts in favour of Rao Bahadur Patil, a non-Brahmin Party candidate, he could defeat R. B Patil by 12,000 votes which conclusively established the fact that the so-called non-Brahmin Party of D B. Kambli was buried 50 fathoms deep in Karnatak. He also thanked all the voters of all the communities and made special reference to Brahmin voters and said that there were 12,000 Brahmin voters in the Southern Division out of whom most of them must have voted for him. By his election the Brahmin and non-Brahmin movement had now become a past history.

The meeting terminated after the singing of National Songs.

HONOURED BY BAR.

A grand party was given to Sjt. Hosmani to-day at 3 p.m., when all the pleaders of the Dharwar Bar were present. Sjt. Hosmani was introduced to the Bar by Mr. Karandika, pleader. Mr. Karmarkar emphasised in his short speech the fact that the success of Mr. Hosmani was the success of the principle underlying the Congress.

Sjt Hosmani in his reply thanked the members of the Bar and assured them that he would carry out the dictates of the C. P. Board and consult the Bar whenever occasions arise.

After light refreshments the function terminated. Sjt. Hosmani then left for Hubli.

NAVY, UPTO TREATY LIMITS

U. S. Out To Build Up, Says Secretary Swanson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

America's determination to build up her navy upto treaty limits is reaffirmed by Navy Secretary, Swanson, in the annual report for 1934. He indicates, simultaneously United States might be willing to reduce her naval strength if other powers did likewise.

"But it is my firm conviction that the interests at stake justify and require that our navy should be second to none".

No mention is made of London naval discussions.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR REPORT

Question In Commons

(From Our Correspondent).

In the House of Commons on November 12, Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has considered the report of Mr. K. P. S. Menon on the question of the Clove Industry in Zanzibar; and whether he intends to publish it?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Mr. Butler): The Government of India are considering the report, and my Right Hon. Friend is awaiting their views. No decision has yet been taken on the question of its publication.

LAND ALIENATION BILL

Mr T. Williams asked the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the harm likely to be caused to the Indian community in Zanzibar by the passing of the Land Alienation Bill, he will state what steps are being taken by the Government of India to protect the livelihood of Indian British subjects resident in Zanzibar?

Mr Butler: The report of Mr. K. P S. Menon, who was recently deputed to Zanzibar to inquire into and report on this measure and other legislation affecting the interests of the Indian community, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Lieut.-Colonel Sandeman Allen: Is it not a fact that Indians themselves approved of similar legislation in the Punjab?

Mr. Butler: I think it would be wiser to await the report.

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Lesson Of Assembly Election Success

INCREASE MEMBERSHIP OF CONGRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears that 3,58,398 votes were secured by Congressmen at the last election for the Legislative Assembly. All those persons who exercised their vote in favour of the Congress candidates, owe it to Congress to enrol themselves forthwith as its members. Next to Madras, which can legitimately boast of 1,48,009 Congress voters, Bombay claims 1,07,434 Congress voters. Have these all enrolled themselves as members? What does the register of members at Congress House show? It is hoped that those who have not yet enrolled themselves, will do so, before 5th December, 1934.

For there is much work still to be done by members of Congress. 55,298 votes were cast in Bombay in favour of non-Congressmen. Altogether 1,38,112 votes failed to be obtained by Congress candidates at the last election. Not only have these 1,38,112 votes to be piloted into Congress harbour; the hearts of those who did not or could not attend at the polls, as also of those who are not on the register of voters at all, have to be won over on Congress side.

Obviously, the work requires individual effort by Congressmen. This activity should be carried on ceaselessly under every roof and should be reflected, day by day, in the pages of the general membership register at Congress House. There should not be any flagging or obscuring of this work.

A larger membership is urgently required in order to back up the decisions which Congress leaders may take from time to time; also in order to give moral support to the Congress representatives in the Legislative Assembly. And, larger calls on Congress members' spirit of service will be shortly made for the purpose of sending up Congress candidates to the several provincial Legislatures and local bodies in India.

The present is not the time, by any means, to rest on one's oars. The Legislative Assembly election has been creditably fought by Congress and from it, it has come out with flying colours.

But, "the inn that shelters for the night is not the journey's end." There is plenty of work for us—the mass men—to do. Let us be up and doing.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
121, Medows Street, Bombay.

Municipal Elections

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whirl of Assembly elections having abated, candidates are now busy flirting with the voters of the Bombay Municipality, elections to which body are to be held somewhere in January (or February?) next. Every candidate and or his agent blows his own trumpet—what he has done in the past as a member of the premier body or, if he is not already one, what he will do, if elected. We have all had sufficient experience in the past of the achievements of our City Fathers and the least said the better. But I call upon all my confreres and the labourers, constituting a majority of the voters, to take stock of the past, and to think twice before they promise or give their vote to the irresponsible candidates approaching them, who would forget them once they are elected to remember them again only at the time of the next elections.

To quote only one instance of the vagaries of our City Fathers, mention may be made that many of the present sitting members have been in favour of taxing even rice, the only staple food of Indians, and they are now trying to curry favour with the very voters whom they wanted to starve out. Land-lordism is rampant in the present house, and it has not been possible to get any reduction in the rents which the lower middle-classes so badly needed. And I beg of my fellow-voters to beware before voting.

I hope and wish the Congress will put up candidates for and contest every seat in the House; and it would be in the interest of the clerical fraternity and the labouring classes to exercise their franchise and solidly vote for the Congress "en bloc," as, with their programme it will be the only body that will be able to relieve them.

I am not holding a brief for the Congress candidates, but something within me urges me to appeal to my fellow-voters to use their votes discreetly in favour of those candidates who will be able to do solid work for the masses and to beware of the wolf in the garb of a saint and our Liberal, Moderate and Communalist candidates. I hope and trust my appeal will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Tariff Board And Woollen Industry

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your issue of this morning Saturday, December 1st, contains an article by an anonymous author, under the headline "Tariff Board President urges protective import duties." I know nothing whatever about this article; and seeing that the Tariff Board is only just beginning its enquiry into the claim of the Woollen Industry to be protected, it should have been obvious that I could not prejudge the issue in the way suggested. Since the article may give rise to serious misapprehensions in the minds of the public and the woollen industry, I request you to give very prominent publication to this denial in Monday's issue. —Yours etc.,

G. WILES,
President, Indian Tariff Board.
Town Hall,
Bombay: Dec. 1.

Attempt To Kidnap School Girl

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A school-girl (Hindu), about 14 years of age, was coming from Dadar on the 29th November at about 9-30 a.m. to Bombay to attend her school and while she was on the Dadar Station, a young man approached her, talked to her, mentioning her full name, whereupon the girl refused to reveal her identity. Still the man persisted in his attempt to talk to her in sweet words and induce her to go with him so that he would give her some information which was for her benefit. In the mean time, seeing some of her girl friends at a distance she tried to go to them. The man told her not to go to them, but accompany him for her benefit. But turning her back to the man the girl went and joined her friends and caught the train, attended her school in Bombay, and narrated the whole story to her class teacher, who advised her to remain home for about two days and then come to school.—Yours etc.,

R.M. DATE,
Architect & Surveyor.
12, 1st Bhutt Wadi,
Girgaum, Bombay.

"Vile Parle Election"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read the contents of a letter from Mr. L.L. Misquitta, the candidate, who contested the last "C" Ward municipal election of Vile-Parle, in your issue of the 1st inst.

In the first place during my 20 years' public career, I have never indulged in "gross misrepresentations" as alleged. Mr. Misquitta told me: "I am sorry to hear that your brother is beaten." When so responsible a member of the local municipality makes this statement to me, I take it as an apology and not a mere formal courtesy on his part. But if he means to withdraw publicly, I do not mind it.

Secondly, Sir, the Police were on the scene, and when they looked at the blood-stained shirt of my brother, Mr. Vaman Desai, they promptly cleared the gangway at the polling-booth. My brother and Mr. Ratubhai Desai were the two persons standing there in the midst of the Christian workers. Due to blows my brother nearly swooned. The fact that he had to be removed to the Doctor immediately, naturally created an excitement. I, therefore, once more repeat what I said in my last letter that the behaviour of some of the Christian workers was, indeed, so provocative that there was sufficient ground on the part of the three Gujarati candidates to withdraw from the contest.

Whether the trouble with my brother is trifling one or not, Mr. Misquitta would have ascertained from us by calling upon us to inquire about my brother's health. My brother has been lying in bed for over a week due to the assault on him at the polling-booth. Due to blows given on the ribs he is still ailing from the pain, while the wound on the head has just healed. If this does not appear serious in the eyes of Mr. Misquitta, a municipal corporator, I do not understand what he means by seriousness.

Lastly, I have to defend my brother Mr. Vaman Desai, who has been accused of having "adopted a threatening attitude," which is not true. My brother is a member on the Executive Committee of the local Congress Committee, and every one knows all over the world that Congressmen and especially the executives, strictly adhere to the creed of Non-violence even under the most provocating circumstances. If Mr. Misquitta had seen the condition of my brother, he would have saved himself from the trouble of rushing to the print.

I would most respectfully appeal Mr. Misquitta to come to us and see the condition of my brother and form his own opinion. But, if he does not wish to extend even this much courtesy, I do not want to say anything further.

There are certain matters still "sub judice" and I have, therefore, avoided entering into their merits and demerits.—Yours etc.,

MUKUND DESAI.

Vile-Parle: Dec. 2.

Disillusioned

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. C. B. Agarwala barrister-at-Law, Poona who vehemently supported Nationalist party against the Congress with regard to the Communal Award, has now contributed an article in the "Mahratta" under the heading "Political Kaleidoscope", wherein he says: "The Congress continues to sweep the polls. In some cases the Congress candidates obtained phenomenal majorities. Neither parties, nor individuals have been able to stand the onward march of the Congress. The democrats the Nationalists, the Sanatanists, the Justicites, and the Independents all have fared alike. Even Dr. Moonje has fallen and that too, not by any narrow margin Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the only candidate of the democratic Swaraj Party, has suffered a crushing defeat. No longer will it be possible for the Government to deceive the world into the belief that the White Paper has the support of any section of the Indian public." Will Mr. Jamnadas Mehta too the instrument of the Democratic Swaraj Party, realise his error as Mr. Agarwalla has done. Will also "The Kesari" group and the Democratic Swaraj party and the Sanatanists, follow suit? If they do not, then it will be understood that they know at heart the truth about Congress but will not come forward to admit their error in opposing it.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.
President, Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.
Poona, Nov. 28.

How Cricket Should Be Played

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir In the absence of real sportsman spirit, the cricket tournaments played either on communal basis or on interprovincial basis as suggested by N. P. B. in his letter yesterday are sure to rouse communal feelings. In a cricket match one party must lose; but the defeat should be taken in a sportsmanlike way. Every community should perfectly bear in mind that the defeat of its own team does not in any way lower it in the eyes of the other communities. If the defeat is taken in a sportsmanlike way the prestige of the defeated community, instead of being lowered, will be enhanced.

The game of cricket is not played in a sportsmanlike way anywhere in the world. It is as a matter of fact the most emotional game. Even the Test Matches are not played in a spirit they ought to be played. Last year the "leg theory" got so much notoriety that it threatened to disrupt the friendly relations of England and Australia. It was for a moment thought that the prognostication of Bernard Shaw that the "Ashes will reduce both the countries to ashes" would come out correct. The sportsman spirit of Englishmen was conspicuous when the Oval wore a deserted appearance during the fifth Test Match. If you don't wish to play that royal game in a royal spirit, don't play it at all.

Unfortunately, in Bombay, too, we witness a complete absence of the sportsmans' spirit. Invariably every year almost I see in the tents battles "royal" going on when the match is being played. Last Sunday such a miniature "battle" was fought in the tent where I was sitting. Sugarcane pieces, small stones big berries were freely used, let alone catcalls, jeerings and cursing. Almost every hour it was staged. So disgusted was I that I was obliged to leave the tent. At first it was amongst the youngsters, but later on "gentlemen" also joined it.

We also on many occasions witness Hindus mustering strong when Hindus are playing; Mahomedans and when Mahomedans are playing and so on. Our tendencies are always on the communal lines. We seldom appreciate the game of players belonging to the opposite camp. We clap half-heartedly when he scores a century. This spirit is the root cause of this evil. The remedy lies in the eradicating that evil.

Every winning team must be entertained by the rest. If in the final, this year, Hindus win, Mahomedan, Parsee, and European Gymkhanas should entertain the Hindu team. This alone will foster sportsman's spirit. If Mahomedans win, the rest should do likewise.

Every game should thus be played in a true sportsman's spirit if it is to be played at all. Communal bitterness and feeling will then surely melt away.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Appeal To Nationalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It goes without saying that the Congress Nationalist Party has failed ignominiously in its endeavour to defeat the Congress official candidates at the Assembly elections. There is no denying the fact also that the Congress Nationalist Party is not backed by the Indian public opinion.

Now that the Congressmen have swept the polls they are faced with stern realities of the Assembly hall. Without the co-operation of the Muslim members it is impossible to undo the sins of commission and omission committed in the life of the last Assembly. The Congress Nationalists are of course in a hopeless minority and are of no strength to the Congress Party. If the Maharashtra Group of politicians of which Mr. M. S. Aney is the leader, continues to carry on the communal agitation as in the past, immense damage would be done to the national cause.

The recommendations of the J. P. C. are spurious, retrograde, and reactionary. Due to the communal dissensions in the country, Indians are bound to receive insults at the hands of the imperialists. The J. P. C. report is a negation of democracy and is calculated to put sectional interests in a position of great advantage making the nation emasculated and unfit for the national struggle.

It is up to the Congress Nationalists now to realize that the nation is faced with a great calamity and unless united fight is given India's fate will be sealed and the British domination will be perpetuated as a result of the J. P. C. report.

Their failure at the polls should convince them that the country is not behind them.

I appeal to the Congress Nationalists to give up their present activities in the higher interests of their country and to put up a united fight in the Assembly, with a view to show to Englishmen that the J. P. C. report is not acceptable to India.—Yours, etc.,

A BERARI.

GIRLS ASSERT THEIR RIGHT

No Ban On Coeducation In Aligarh University

COURT DECIDES TO LAY FOUNDATION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Nov. 30

What is regarded as a very important decision and laying down the foundation of co-education in the Aligarh Muslim University was arrived at in the recent meeting of the University Court.

The question of the admission of girls to University classes rose on an application of Miss Hamida Bano Faruqi asking for permission to work in the Botany Laboratory. The application was put before the meeting of the Court and, it is understood, was opposed by certain orthodox members who did not view with favour the grant of this applicaton which in their opinion was the laying down of an undesirable principle and a dangerous precedent.

NOT UNLAWFUL

But it was pointed out that there is nothing in the University Act against co-education and girls cannot be lawfully debarred from seeking admission to the University classes. The application, in fact was welcomed by some members as an expression of the girls' determination to assert their just and legal rights. The application was eventually granted by a large majority.

TRIUMPH OF REASON

In this connection it will be recalled that on the occasion of the last meeting of the University Court a series of articles had appeared in the press by Miss Jehan Ara claiming that girls had a just and legitimate right to study at the Aligarh Muslim University. The funds, she had pointed out were collected and the charter was granted for the education of Musalmans—not only Musalman boys. The articles had created quite a stir then and were support ed by the enlightened sections of the Muslim community. The grant of the permission to Miss Hamida Bano is, therefore, in face of opposition from orthodox members considered as a triumph of reason.

PUNJAB MONEY LENDERS UP IN ARMS

Sequel To Passage Of Indebtedness Relief Bill

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

With the passage of the Punjab indebtedness Relief Bill, money lending and trading interests are astir and threats of reprisals from that quarter which were made by a lady member in the Punjab Council during the debate on the Bill, are being repeated.

The Secretary, Punjab Traders Association, Lyalpur in a statement says that if the Bill is finally enacted into law no money should in future be lent to any agriculturist, whatever his circumstances may be, and this principle should particularly be enforced at the time of land revenue recoveries.

Other forms of economic pressure of a retaliatory nature which have been suggested in the Council and elsewhere are that no loans to agricultural candidates should be given for election purposes and that deposits should be withdrawn from co-operative banks.

The Punjab Traders Association are arranging to lead a deputation consisting of representatives of various commercial and banking associations and including members of the Punjab Legislative Council and others, to wait on the Governor of Punjab in this connection.—A. P.

ENLISTING LIBRARIES

Midnapore Magistrate On Inflammatory Literature

"ANTI-TERRORIST DRIVE"

TAMLUK, Dec. 1

The following letter under the signature of the District Magistrate of Midnapore, has been addressed to the Secretaries of libraries and owners of the book stalls in the town of Tamluk:—

"During the past few months, cases have come to light in which libraries and book stalls were found to contain inflammatory or undesirable literature. In a number of such cases it appeared that owners or managers of the libraries and book stalls were either unaware of the existence of the books concerned or else ignorant of the character of those books.

"I am quite confident that you for your part are anxious that your library should not contain any books of an inflammatory or undesirable nature, and it occurs to me that I may perhaps be able to help you and to safeguard you against any such possibility. If you feel that some such safeguarding would assist you, may I suggest that you should as early as possible submit to the S. D. O. a list of the books in your library (book shop) and that as new accessions are received you should inform the S D. O. He would then be in a position to advise you as to whether any of these books were at all undesirable.

INVITE OFFICIAL VISITS

Similarly, to make your position more secure, I would suggest that you should invite the Circle Officer or any other officer deputed by me to inspect your library (book shop) from time to time to advise you on this matter.

"The proposals contained in this letter are merely suggestions for your consideration. They are not in any sense orders and there is no obligation upon you to accept the proposals if you do not so wish If, however, you feel that the procedure suggested will be of use to you, you will be materially assisting me in the prevention of terrorist recruitment and in the maintenance of law and order in this district.

It is requested that you will reply to this letter to the S D O as early as possible."—United Press.

Impose Ban On Ministerial Offices

HOW TO REJECT "REFORMS"

Create Popular Sanction For Constituent Assembly

"IT SHOULD be made clear from now that Congressmen shall not accept Ministerial Offices," says Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the Statement he makes to the Press; as, in his opinion, "that would be incompatible with the scheme of wrecking the Constitution."

CREATE SANCTION.

He, suggests that "our task is first to bring about such conditions," as would generate popular sanction behind the real Constituent Assembly, "and not proceed to call a sham Constituent Assembly," as propounded by Mr. Satyamurti.

In the course of the Statement Mr. Jayaprakash says:—

"I welcome the clear and outspoken verdict of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. "WRECK IT," is a realistic slogan. The Congress programme of rejection had little more than educative value. The new slogan raised by the Sardar defines concretely the policy that the Congress should adopt with regard to the New Constitutional Shackles that are being forged in Westminster for India. It is hoped that the Working Committee at Patna will unequivocally decide that the Congress shall not only reject the coming Constitution by a resolution in the Assembly, but shall also follow a fighting and obstructionist policy in the Legislatures in order to tear it up into shreds and make its working impossible.

NATIONAL CALAMITY.

"It would be a national calamity if the Congress succumbed to the sweet and reasonable "Statesmen" of India and decided to work the Constitution for what is was worth. There is no doubt in my mind that, if the Congress ever decided to follow the latter policy, it would be liquidating the struggle for Independence and dissolving itself as an organisation destined to lead that struggle.

MAKE IT CLEAR.

"It should also be made clear from now that Congressmen shall not accept ministerial offices. That would be incompatible with the scheme of wrecking the Constitution. Acceptance of such offices would mean one step forward towards the working of the Constitution and it would create unnecessary difficulties and weaknesses in the position of the Congress. Nor is it possible to argue that the Constitution can be wrecked more effectively by accepting offices. I, therefore, hope that the Working Committee, particularly in view of the rather disquieting talks in certain circles, will make a clear declaration of its policy that Congressmen shall not accept ministerial offices under the New Constitution.

ASSERT PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

"I should also like most respectfully to suggest to the Working Committee that, as a part of its campaign for wrecking the Constitution, it should organise meetings throughout the country, where the new Imperialist move should be exposed and the right of the Indian people to formulate their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly, should be reiterated. In this connection, I support the recommendation of the Sind Congress Executive that effigies of the J.P.C. Report should be burnt at public meetings all over the country.

A TRAVESTY.

"With regard to the Constituent Assembly, I should like to draw the attention of the Working Committee to the misleading statement of Mr. Satyamurti. The kind of Assembly that Mr. Satyamurti has suggested has been rightly characterised as a "travesty" of the Constituent Assembly. His suggestion, it will be remembered, was that the elected members of the Legislatures together with members of the A.I.C.C. would constitute the Constituent Assembly. It is a grotesque misconception of the entire nature of the Constituent Assembly to think that people elected on such a narrow franchise, —the A.I.C.C. franchise is narrower, if anything than that of the Legislatures,—should take the place of the members of the Constituent Assembly, which must represent the entire people,

FIRST TASK.

"It should also be borne in mind that a real Constituent Assembly can only be called when there is popular sanction behind it and when it has the strength to enforce its decisions. These conditions do not exist to-day. Therefore, our task is first to bring about such conditions and not proceed to call a sham Constituent Assembly.

ALL-PARTIES' ALLIANCE.

"There is also talk in some quarters of the Congress forming an alliance with other parties against the J.P.C. Report. I should like to suggest to the Working Committee that it should associate with itself only such parties as agree with its policy of wrecking the Constitution and with no others. No possible gain can come out of an All-Parties' Conference unless all the Parties concerned do not accept this fundamental policy."

DECISION AGAINST COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

Teacher To Be Reinstated By Dharwar School Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 29.

Mr. Kristachary Guttal, a primary school teacher was compulsorily made to retire along with four other teachers though they had not attained the age of 55. Mr. Guttal brought the suit against the Dharwar Municipal School Board for a declaration that the defendant's order dated 1-3-1933 requiring him to retire from service on grounds of economy is illegal and for perpetual injunction restraining the defedant from enforcing that order.

The plaintiff alleges that he is only 50 years old the order of his compulsory retirement is illegal in view of Rule 55 clause 2 of the Rules fromed under the Bombay Primary Education Act which says that a primary teacher shall ordinarily retire at the age of 55 years and that his services can be extended till he attains the age of 60.

The defendents contended that the plaintiff could have served till he attained the age of 55 years and that the question of retaining the plaintiff in service and of extending the period of his service depends upon the will and pleasure of the defendent School Board and the Director of Public Instruction; that as the Government has sanctioned the order passed by the School Board the plaintiff is not entitled to contend that he should be retained in service till he attained the age of 55 i.e. till 20-7-38.

ILLEGAL ORDER.

The suit was heard by the Joint Sub-Judge Dharwar who passed his order yesterday by declaring that the order passed by the School Board requiring the plaintiff to retire from service from 1-6-33 was illegal and invalid and that this order cannot be validated by the Government Resolution dated 6-10-33. The order further says that "the plaintiff is entitled to continue to serve as a teacher under the defendant School Board. That an injunction be issued to the defendant School Board requiring it to reinstate the plaintiff on his post as a teacher after giving him notice of a month. The defendent do pay to plaintiff his due salary at the rate of Rs. 39/ a month from 1-6-1933 till the date of his reinstatement, the period of his absence being treated not as a break in service. The defendent to bear its own costs and pay those of the plaintiff."

KENYA INDIANS CRY FOR HELP

Land Commission's Recommendations Come As Menace To Their Security

(From Our Correspondent).

MOMBASA, Nov. 20.

As a result of conflicting evidence received by the Joint Parliamentary Committee that examined the proposals for Closer Union of East African Territories and following the recommendations of that Committee a Commission with Sir William Morris Carter, a former Chief Justice of East Africa, was appointed in April 1932 to consider the needs of the Native population, present and prospective, with respect to land, whether to be held on tribal or individual tenure, to consider the desirability and practicability of setting aside further areas of land for the present and future use of the natives, to determine the nature and extent of claims asserted by Natives over land already alienated and to be alienated to Non-Natives and to make recommendations for the adequate settlement of such claims whether by legislation or otherwise, to review the working of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and to define the area generally known as Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923. The Commission completed their inquiry in 1933 and their report was published in the middle of this year.

As the report covers a wide range of land problems it is difficult to deal with all important points in few paragraphs. Moreover Indians have always advocated that the rights of the Africans should be safeguarded. They have been always ready to welcome any proposal that may be conducive to the well-being of the Africans and, though the Commission's recommendations so far as Africans are concerned have not been as were expected by them, it is not proposed to deal with them here. And since the white-settlers' claims have received full consideration at the hands of the Commission, I refer here to those recommendations only that chiefly affect the Indians.

EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

These are:—

1. "In another part of the Report we shall make a recommendation that the external boundaries of the area in which a European privilege obtains should be proclaimed under Order in Council. This would, in this respect, place it in a position in which it is comparable with a native reserve, and it may well be argued that the conditions under which natives should be able to obtain a lease of land in the European Highlands should correspond with the conditions under which Europeans are able to obtain a lease in Native Reserves. According to the recommendations which we are making to regulate leases in native reserves, it will be possible, if sufficient need arises, for leases to be granted to Europeans even if the Natives concerned and the Local Native Council object, but it will not be possible if the Land Board objects. The analogy demands that if the need were sufficiently urgent, a lease to natives of land in the White Highlands should be forced through against the wishes of the owner of the land (possibly by the application of the Land Acquisition Act) or against the wishes of the District Council, but not in face of any objection by accredited representatives of the whole of the European Highlands. We consider that this argument is fair to both parties, and recommend that the above procedure be adopted." (Section 1496 of Report, page 377).

2. "There is, however, a comparatively small block of farms immediately to the east of Muhoroni, which was alienated to Indians in 1906. We recommend: (a) That this block should be deemed for the present to be excluded from the European Highlands; (b) That if any plot comes into the market it should be permissible for either a European or an Asiatic to buy it; (c) That when any such plot has been bought by a European, it should thereafter be included in the European Highlands" (Section 1957 of the Report page 487).

OBJECT OF REPORT.

3. "One of the main objects of our Report has been to frame recommendations which would instil a feeling of security in the minds of the natives with regard to their lands. If, in doing so, we had only transferred the feeling of insecurity from the Natives to the Europeans, we could not feel that we had succeeded in our task. We, therefore, recommend that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Council, so that the European community may have the same measure of security in regard to land as we have recommended for the natives" (Section 1979 of the Report, page 493).

It is important to note that before arriving at the conclusions which led the Commission to make, among others, the above recommendations, they in Section No. 30 of the Report advanced the following solemn arguments:—

POWER OF INTERVENTION.

"It is a proper function of Government to secure the development of land to the best advantage. While private rights are recognised, a power of intervention is commonly preserved to the Crown by means of land acquisition acts and similar legislation, in order that the power of Government to secure a proper development should not be impaired."

"If, therefore, the possession of large undeveloped tracts of land by any tribe, person or class is prejudicial to the welfare and development of a country, it would be a proper exercise of the function of Government, when it has armed itself with the necessary powers, to intervene and adjust the matter. The just compensation is for the extent of the true loss sustained, and it would defeat the whole purpose of the action if it were held that for every piece of land taken an equal piece must be added."

As to permanent settlement of any question the commission in Section No. 530 of the Report quote Sir T. Munro's minute which runs as follows:—

"It is opposite to quote from a minute written by Sir Thomas Munro on the land question in Madras in 1884:—

'It is a dangerous system of Government in a country of which our knowledge is very imperfect, to be constantly urged by the desire of settling everything permanently, to do everything in a hurry, and in consequence wrong, and in our zeal for permanency to put the remedy out of our reach.' (Section 530 of the Report page 151).

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

From the above quotations it is quite clear that while laying down the principles and essential factors which the commission considered were important for properly dealing with the land question in Kenya, they have been on higher philosophical flights, but while making definite recommendations they have brushed aside their own principles as is apparent from the recommendations.

As regards leases of land in Native Reserves and European Highlands it is important to note that the Africans can only have leases in the White Higlands if the accredited representatives of the White Highlands were to give their assent, but the Europeans can have leases in the Native Reserves even if the District Council, (which they propose to establish) is against granting of such leases. The most important point to be noted in regard to grant of leases is that no mention has been made anywhere in the whole report as regards granting of leases to Indians either in the Native Reserves or in the European Highlands. And as is evident from their recommendations no provision for grant of leases to Indians has been made.

DANGER TO INDIANS.

The point raised is important from many points of view. There are hundreds of Indians in the Native Reserves and in the Europroean highlands who have taken plots on short term leases and on temporary occupation basis and have developed industries there and in doing so they have sunk a good deal of their capital which constitutes their life time savings. If the Government decides that these Indians should vacate the plots, whether in Native Reserves or in the European Highlands, under the pretext of giving same to Natives or Europeans they will have to leave the developed industries and properties with little or no compensation at all and they will have to leave the country for ever or will be ruined economically. In view of such a dangerous situation that is likely to arise the only safeguard will be to have long term leases issued to Indians for the properties held by them in Native Reserves and in European Highlands. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa has already made representations to the Government of Kenya in that behalf and it is time that the Government of India should take up this most important matter with the Colonial Office in London and make the Government of Kenya give to the desired security of tenure to Indians already settled there.

GLARING INJUSTICE.

The second recommendation also involves an equally important issue. There is near Muhoroni near lake Victoria Nyanza a settlement of Indian agriculturists who own nearly twenty thousand acres of land. This settlement was established at the special invitation of the Government of Kenya in 1903 as the country needed Indian settlers and since then the Indian agriculturists have been cultivating the land and have been able to put under cultivation nearly ninety per cent. of the land owned by them. The commission's recommendation that should a farm come to market from this settlement and if it be purchased by an European such farm should be merged in the White Highlands is a fantastic one. If this recommendation is to be implemented by the Imperial Government as has already been intimated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who has approved all the recommendations, it will be a glaring piece of injustice to Indians. If the commission were to boast of being fair to all parties they ought to have made a recommendation that the sale of farms in the European Highlands should be open to all races when the present owners sell the farms in their possession. But they have not done so. In the case of Indians by recommending that the farms in their possession. When purchased by Europeans, should be merged in European Highlands they have abundantly made it clear that they were determined not to give any relief either to the Africans or to the Indians but to the Europeans alone who have failed to develop and cultivate more than eleven per cent of the land owned by them.

WANTED INDIAN RESERVE.

It is time the Government of India should ask for an Indian Reserve in the Muhoroni area and other suitable places so that Indian agriculturists may have a chance to work as agriculturists. Indeed, it is in the interests of the country as a whole that Indian agriculturists should be encouraged. Both the Government of Kenya and the Imperial Government have been maintaning two thousand and odd white farmers at a great cost to the colony. Uptill now hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent in artificially maintaining those White settlers, whereas no help whatsoever, not even a word of encouragement, has been given to Indian agriculturists who have done the most to develop the country.

HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

Thirdly the Commission considers the Europeans who can threaten a Government, and the Imperial Government as well, to be a tribe no white superior to the Africans of the country and recommends that the White Highlands should be secured to Europeans only by an Order in Council as is proposed to do in the case of the Africans who are backward and who are the victims of the European exploitation in Africa. One can understand that the African does require some sort of protection by legislation or otherwise from invasion of his rights. Also taking into consideration the treatment meted out to Indians in this country and the continued efforts that have been made by the European settlers to oust the Indians from all walks of life, social, economic and political, the Indians stand in need of immediate firm steps to secure relief and security as regards their rights and privileges. But to put the European settlers who claim to be a virile race on the same level as that of an African tribe and give them security by an Order in Council is the height of absurdity for a commission which was appointed to investigate into land problems affecting Africans.

IMPLICATIONS.

Now that the recommendation has been made and accepted by the Imperial Government in toto we have to see what are its implications. It is well-known that revervation of Highlands for Europeans in Kenya upto now meant only administrative convenience or facility for Europeans to possess certain fertile areas with a coal climate. But if the recommendation is to be implemented by securing Highlands to Europeans by an Order in Council, it would mean a statutory discrimination against Indians which would be against all principles of justice and equity of which the British constitution and the British people boast so loudly.

Once again it may be repeated that the Imperial Government have accepted the recommendations of the Land Commission in toto. They have set apart a sum of fifty thousand pounds to implement the recommendations of the Commission and it would not be too long before these recommendations are implemented. It, therefore, behoves the Government and the people of India that they should come to the aid of Indians in Kenya and save the situation.

What Other Papers Say

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA

Two eminent and responsible persons, Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi, and Babu Ramnarayan Singh of Hazaribagh—the latter an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly—have made almost identical allegations about responsible officials actively canvassing support for such candidates as are not nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board. This is a serious charge and such conduct of officials, if the reports are true, is against all rules and regulations. India is not a country where one of the political parties constitutes the Government and also goes to the polls during the elections. Even in such countries, Government servants scrupulously keep themselves away from election propaganda and the administrative machinery is never requisitioned for service even by the party which might have been in office. In India it is doubly necessary that strict neutrality should be observed by Government during an election which is expected to reflect the opinion of the voters, and that indeed is the law of the land. But the allegations made are grave reflections on this much-to-be-desired neutrality.—"Forward."

Autocracy Disguised

No better proof is needed than the failure of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, of the unwisdom of relying on the spirit of the Governors to make beneficial schemes any kind of success. The Joint Parliamentary Committee fall into the same trap. If it is desired that ministerial powers should be real and the responsibility of the executive to the legislature genuine, there is no use of building up tottering devices. The only way in which that end can be achieved would be to divest the Governor of all special powers and to make him a constitutional head and not an autocratic ruler. Till this is done provincial autonomy is a mere expression, which will have the only effect of garbing the autocracy of the Governor.—"Indian Nation."

"A Regular Hell"

The reforms that are now proposed to be given are, therefore, not intended to take India to the haven of Swaraj but to create a vicious circle in which one community's hand will be raised against that of another, one house of the legislature will be set up against another house, and one class of people having property and wealth will be made to fight those who are labourers, peasants and wage-earners; and thus a regular hell will be witnessed;—and all these troubles will come only because a genuine measure of reforms with real responsibility is yet denied to the people, with no favouritism and privilege conferred upon one class as against the other and on one community as against another.—"Sind Observer".

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY FOR COLOMBO?

COLOMBO, Dec. 2.

An all-round reduction in electricity rates is to be made in Colombo with the beginning of the New Year.

The rates charged at present are higher than in most countries and they have been the subject of complaint for some time by the public. The new rates are not yet known, but it is understood that a very great reduction will be made.

The Department of Electricity, which is owned by Government, is one of the most paying departments. Last year the Department was able to pay the Central Government Rs. 3,00,000.—United Press.

Mr. J. D. Roberts, Branch Manager of Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., who has just returned, by Air, from Rangoon was responsible for the sale; the car being a Ford V-8 Tourer, 112" wheelbase. The purchaser was Mr. O. Ah Wain, a well-known figure in business circles in Mandalay.

UGLIEST W. P. MADE UGLIER

Council Of State Member's Indictment Of J. P. C. Report

The Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Kidwai of Gadia, Member of the Council of State, and President of the All-India Non-communal Independent League in the course of a statement on the J. P. C. Report says:—

I have read nothing but condemnation for the Joint Committee's Report—particularly of its camouflaged and deceptive phraseology and its patronising tone.

It has made no effect to improve any of the thousand and one ugly features of the original White Paper which has been unmistakably condemned by the people of India, as the result of the recent general election has decisively shown.

AUTOCRATIC POWERS CONFIRMED.

After this mass verdict no individual Indian, if he has the least vestige of patriotism in him, has any right left to him to support the White Paper much less the Joint Committee's Report which has made the ugliest feature of the White Paper uglier if possible and has confirmed the autocratic powers of the Governors by dreadfully laying down that the safeguard "represent substantial power fully endorsed by law" which means that no ruler, no dictator in the world will possess more despotic powers than those invested by law in the Indian sataraps or tin gods under the new constitution which was supposed to be laying down truly the foundations of democracy in India. There was no redeeming feature in the White Paper and the Report has made it the blackest possible.

ASSEMBLY AND J. P. C. REPORT

Govt. Allot Special Days For Debate

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India is likely to agree to an early allotment of two or more official days to the Assembly for the discussion of the J.P.C. Report.

This will be in accordance with past practice when Government respects the general wishes of the House by allotting special days for debates on issues of first class importance.

Regarding the date of commencement of the new session, January 21 has been hitherto favoured but the question of advancing the date by a week is still under consideration in view of the fact that a number of standing committees have to be elected by the new Assembly. An early announcement on the subject may be expected.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

The Government of India's views on the J.P.C. are still being formed and the frequency of Executive Council meeting suggests that the report is the sole topic of discussion by the Council. The modification in the Viceroy's programme recently announced is, it is suggested, also due to the necessity of forwarding the views of the Government of India to London without delay. The question of whether the views of the Executive Council on the J.P.C. Report would be unaimous is causing speculation in political quarters especially in view of the fact that Lord Irwin's despatch on the Simon Report was not altogether an unanimous document.—A. P.

CHAMPION OF J. P. C. REPORT

Rajah Of Bobbili Considers It Great Advance

NELLORE, Dec. 1.

The Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister of the Madras Government, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Nellore Branch of the South Indian Liberal Federation said:—"I have no hesitation in saying that this report (the J.P.C. report) is a long step forward over the existing state of affairs, but I am sorry to say that it falls short of the minimum demands placed before the British Government by representatives of our party at the Round Table Conference.

"It shall, therefore, be our duty to continue as in the past, our fight by legitimate and constitutional means at our disposal until we reach the cherished goal of Dominion Status."

Referring to the political situation the Rajah said:—"I believe I am right in saying that the result of the Assembly elections are no index to the trend of political events in the presidency nor of the fortunes of the political parties. The real test is in the success gained in elections to Local Boards and municipalities and in this we have well succeeded."—A. P.

"GRATUITOUS INJUSTICE"

Indians In Burma Protest Against J. P. C. Recommedations

RANGOON, Dec.t 1.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a lengthy cablegram to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain emphatically protesting against J. S. C's recommendations affecting the rights and interests of Indians.

It points out that the proposed Indian representation in the Legislature and the proposal to empower the Legislature to restrict Indian entry are unsatisfactory and should, therefore, be amended. The Chamber feels that "gratuitous injustice has been done to the community which has played no mean role in Burma's development all these years."

The Chamber urges that the same reciprocity proposed as beween the United Kingdom British subjects and Burmans be extended as between Indians and Burmans. It also suggests that provision should be made to safeguard Indian shipping, as mentioned in the Secretary of State's memorandum, pointing out that this has been omitted in the J. S. C. report.

Telegrams on similar lines have also been despatched to the viceroy, the Governor of Burma and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.—A. P.

DELHI WILL NEVER BE ORIENTAL WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page 11.)

ple. It must be recognised that no scheme within the realms of the practical is likely to obtain the approval of Indian extreme nationalists, and the Report will be sure to evoke disapproval and criticism, even among moderates. The question is whether if such a constitution is enacted, political India will be prepared to cooperate in working it as an instalment. The success of constitutions depends as much, if not more, on the way in which they are operated, as on their actual provisions.

Indian politicians would be well advised to consider the general position of democracy throughout the world and to appreciate the value of what is given as well as of what is withheld. They must recognise that the present time they have to deal with a British Government which is conservative in all but name. On the other hand it may be hoped that the British people will appreciate the need for generosity and understanding and will give full value to the section of the Report which testifies to the reality of Indian political aspirations. The Committee which contained many members of great experience there, states: "The Indian problem cannot be understood unless the reality of these political aspirations is frankly recognised at the outset. . . . History has repeatedly shown the unwisdom of judging the political consciousness of a people by the standard of its least instructed class and the creation of the British Empire, as we know it to-day, has been mainly due to the fact that, for the last hundred and fifty years, British policy has been guided by a more generous appreciation of the value, and a juster estimate of the influence, of what is sometimes called a politically-minded class."

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Counsel Requests Govt. To Stay Sentence

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, December 1.

Telegrams have been sent to the Chief Secretary and Legal Remembrancer of the Bombay Government as well as Commissioner of Sind by Mahomed Aslam, Barrister, counsel for Abdul Qayum that the latter's sentence to death be stayed as an appeal to Privy Council is being filed.

Abdul Qayum's appeal for commutation of the sentence of death to life transportation was dismissed this week by Judicial Commissioner's Court in sensational murder case of Maharaj Nathuram, committed in Court room.

Another Attempt To Save Abdul Quayum

NEW DELHI, December 1.

News has been received here from Amritsar that Shaik Sadiq Husain, President of the Anjuman Islamia has sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy requesting him to receive a deputation of leading Indian Muslims in connection with the death sentence passed on Abdul Quayum of Karachi who has been condemned to death for murder of Nathuram in the Magistrate's Court. The telegram adds:—"Muslim opinion deeply moved and fervently solicitous of upholding the Prophet's honour."—United Press.

FORD CAR BOUGHT IN AIR.

What is probably the first case on record of an automobile being purchased in the air has just been reported from Calcutta.

PUNJAB GOVT. & IMPERIAL CHEMICALS

Federation Of Indian Chambers' Protest Against Grant Of Concessions

The following are extracts from a letter addressed by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, dated 27th November, 1934 on the subject of Grant of long-termed Concession to Imperial Chemicals, Limited:

I am directed by the Committee of the Federation to address you on the question of grant of a long-termed concession to the Imperial Chemicals Limited for the purpose of exploiting salt and lime resources in India. In reply to a series of interpellations by Mr. B. Das in the last session of the Legislative Assembly the statement made on behalf of the Government of India did not give any definite information as to the terms on which the said concession was to be granted to the Imperial Chemicals. But it has given rise to very grave apprehensions on the part of Indian commercial and industrial community on a question which vitally affects the industrial development of India. The Committee do not subscribe to the principle enunciated on behalf of the Government of India that the matter being of administrative nature and involving no expenditure of public funds it is not necessary to bring it before the legislature before taking the final decision.

NATIONAL ASSET.

The mineral resources of a country and particularly those on which the key industries are dependent are a national asset and the disposal of such an asset for a long period of 50 years to a non-national concern is subject to strong and grave objection from the point of view of national interest. The Legislative Assembly has a right to enquire of the manner in which the mineral assets of the country are given away to a non-national concern and the Government of India cannot take shelter behind the plea that the transaction is an administrative action and does not involve any expenditure of public money. The Committee feel that it involves dissipation of important mineral resources of the country on which are dependent some of the key industries.

AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL CHEMICALS.

The Committee now understand from the press reports that the Government of the Punjab had already signed the agreement with the Imperial Chemicals and that the question of imposing any conditions did not arise. The Committee are not aware whether the Government of India have also signed the agreement with regard to waste materials from their salt mines at Khewra, and would like to know what safeguards they have imposed on the Imperial Chemicals directed to safeguard the national assets in question The concessions, the Committee understand, given to the Imperial Chemicals refer to the utilisation of lime, waste salt, and gypsum from which the Company intends manufacturing Sodium compounds, Soda ash and Sulphuric acid. The manufacture of these important articles within the country by a powerful concern such as the Imperial Chemicals raises certain issues which cannot be ignored by the commercial and industrial interests in the country. There are at present a number of big factories which manufacture Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric acids and are able to hold their own against imported products. The establishment of a big factory by the Imperial Chemicals with all its immense resources at its back is sure to put out of action a number of factories that are at present manufacturing some of the chemicals. Thus, the very idea of nationality which governs the policy of protection will be frustrated by establishment of non-national concerns in the country.

PROTEST TO GOVT.

The Committee believe that the grant of concessions to the Imperial Chemicals will detrimentally affect the development of chemical industry in India and they cannot but strongly protest against the policy of the Government of India in creating non national vested interests in the country for a period of 50 years which would fetter the hands of the future popular Government of the country towards industrialisation on national lines as the Committee feel that the British industrial interests outside India have already been a handicap towards the policy of industrialisation and much more will be the handicap with these very non-Indian interests working in the country itself.

WILL GOVT. ANNOUNCE?

The issues raised above are grave in themselves and the Committee trust the Government of India will at an early date announce to the public what safeguards they have imposed upon the Imperial Chemicals directed towards protecting national assets in this question.

VIRTUAL NEGATION OF ALL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

Mysore Congress Leader Indicts J. P. C. Report And Appeals To Indians To Offer United Front

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Mr. Hosokoppa Krishna Rao, a prominent Congressman in the Mysore State, when interviewed on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report observed: There is absolutely nothing in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report which should create further disappointments to Indians. The Report is another and a big British camouflage to which the world has grown accustomed. It further tightens the hold of British power in India. The constitution which British Imperialists would offer India, as indicated in the Report, is Dictatorship of Viceroy and iron hand of British officials more solid than now. Assumption of Federation which the Report mentions with army and navy, finance and Indian States so securely fenced by safe-guards and the creation of Central Legislature composed of combined number of Princes' nominees and nominated members, is mischievous and deliberately designed to tie India down to the tail of Britain for all time to come.

The Joint Select Committee scheme, continued Mr. Krishna Rao, is a virtual negation of all principles of democracy and worse than the worst force of autocracy. In fact, it takes away very much than what it pretends to give.

"The Report while dealing with Indian States, speak rather of Princes than of States, much less of people living in these States. Are the people of no count whatever in the view of these glorious British statesmen and diplomats? Do they intend to convey that constitutionalism is never to come into the regions ruled under the absolute paramountcy of British Crown by the Indian Princes? It is for the Prince to know in their own Interests no less, that having due regard to the advancing tide of Indian Nationalism in general and to the aims and aspirations of their own people in particular, the panacea of their direct relation with the British Crown is at best an illusory one.

In conclusion Mr. Hosokoppa Krishna Rao said:—

All the Indian people, Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians or others, whether they are British Indians or State subjects, are all equally affected by the retrograde measures outlined in the Report, which are calculated to keep India in subjection for ever and it behoves every one to make every effort to secure a complete reversal of the obnoxious principles embodied in the Report."

MEDICAL STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Over 600 students of the Campbell Medical College have struck. Two students on duty made a particular request to the Matron-in-Charge, which she refused. The matter then was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Hospital who is stated to have upheld the action of the Matron-in-Charge and has reprimanded the complainants who consequently resorted to direct action.

The ordinary work of the Hospital is proceeding unimpeded.—United Press.

Our Deccan Letter

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT POLO MATCH

Young Military Officer Dies In Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (DN.) Nov. 29.

The curious way in which an alleged murderer was arrested by the Hyderabad C.I.D., was related by the Police on Monday in the Hyderabad City Criminal Court, when they applied for the remand into police custody of one Allha Diya.

It appears that Mr. Fazal Rasool Khan, Detective Inspector on suspicion arrested one Allha Diya at Mogalpura. He is alleged to have acquainted himself with others as Ibrahim Ali and Rakhibuddin.

A telegraphic communication has been received from the Jamshedpur police who have been in search of Allha Diya for nine or ten months as he is said to be responsible for the murder of one Odaram and inflicting serious injuries to others.

The alleged murderer has been remanded to custody pending extradition proceedings.

POLO TRAGEDY.

An unfortunate incident occurred last evening at Bolarum, when the first semi-final match of Egerton Cup open Polo Tournament was being played. Lt Zoolficar Ali Khan of the Golkonda team fell down with his horse, the animal rolling over him. The player was seriously injured, his ribs being broken. He became unconscious and had to be taken away on a stretcher to the Military Hospital.

It is learnt that he died on his way to Hospital and the funeral ceremony was held this noon at the first lancers, Hyderabad. Late Lieut Zoolficar Ali was a young officer of 27 years who was recently made the A.D.C. of Prince Mukaram Jaha Bahadur. The grand father and the father of the deceased had also died under such tragic circumstances, the first falling from a horse and the second from a running train.

A POINT OF LAW.

The Hyderabad High Court decided an interesting point of law in a case involving the jurisdiction of the state courts over offences alleged to have been committed in British India by persons who are State residents. It appears that the C.I.D. of Nalgonda District had lodged a complaint in the special Magistrate's court against one Sitharamchander Rao and others under section 119, 126 and 134 H. P. C. The accused numbering 150 are said to have been collected by the first accused on payment of wages thus forming themselves into an unlawful Assembly for taking possession of a land and a garden in a village called Siripuram, Krishna District, Madras presidency. The police through the C.I.D. lodged a complaint against the accused. The Defence Counsel raised an objection that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case on the ground that the land and the garden was situated in British territory but the special Magistrate overruling the objection held that the court could exercise jurisdiction.

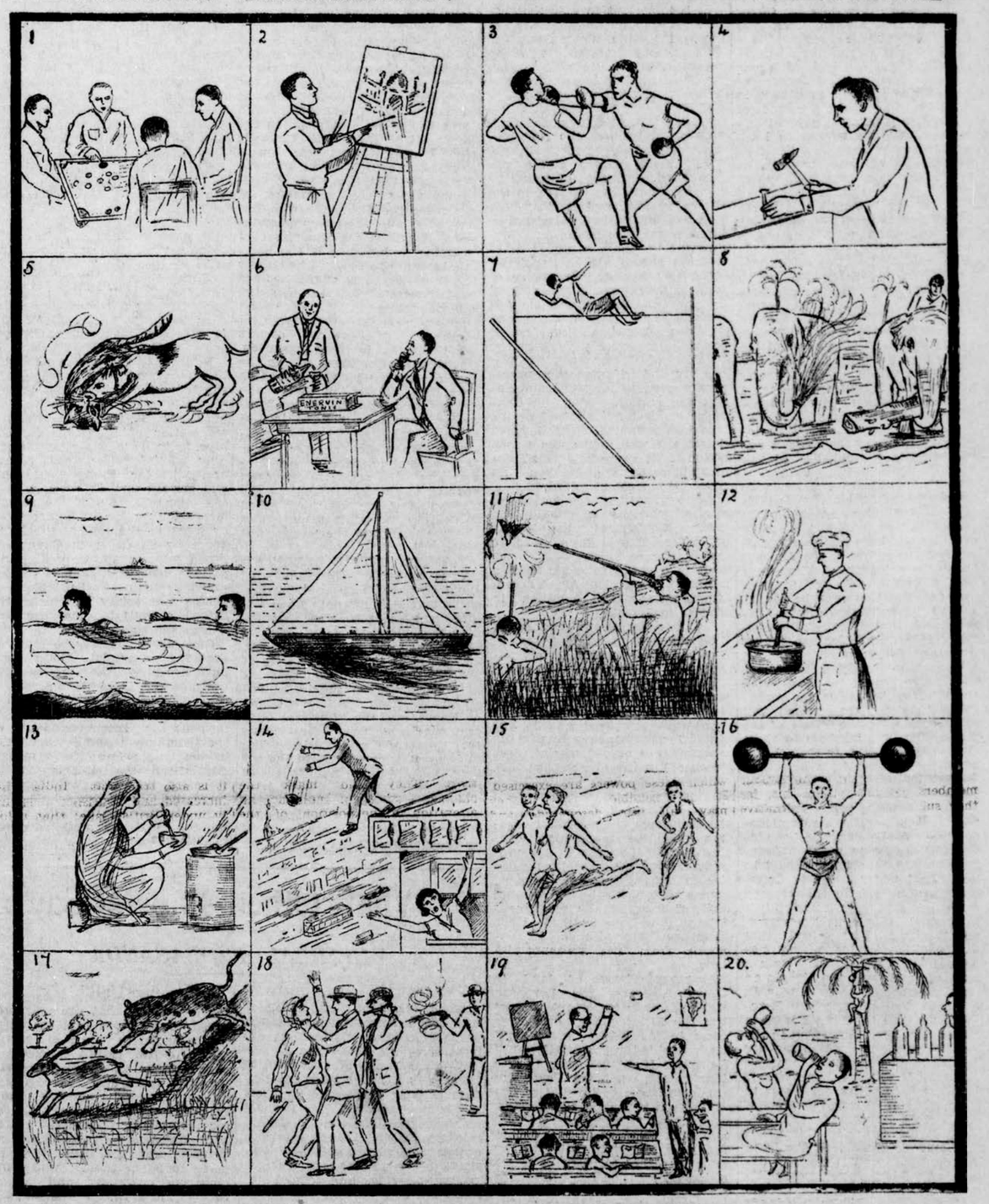
The accused appealed to the High Court for setting aside the lower court's decision. A Bench of five judges, upheld the opinion of the special Magistrate and sent the file to the Divisional Bench which first received the appeal. The Divisional Bench held that as a Bench of five judges had already ruled that the hiring on wages of persons forming an Assembly within the Dominions with the intention of attaining a common object referred to in section 119 I.P.C. constitutes an offence under section 128, Hyderabad Penal Code, no point remained for disposal by way of revision. The counsel for the accused argued that the charge of forming an unlawful Assembly had been made in connection with a land in British India and that a competent British India Court had then decided the ownership and under the circumstances it was "ultra vires" of the Hyderabad High Court and the subordinate courts to make a fresh enquiry. Their Lordships after referring to the objections raised by the defence counsel dismissed three applications of revision and ordered the return of files to the trial court.

Seetharamchander Rao, has again appealed to the judicial committee for squashing the decision of the bench of five judges Nawab Siraj Yar Jung Bahadur, has allowed a fortnight's time to the accused for getting an order from the Nizam with regard to the case.

What Are They Doing

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY.—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1.	SAILING	11.	BOXING
2.	KNOCKING	12.	CHASING
3.	COOKING	13.	LIFTING
4.	SHOOTING	14.	PAINTING
5.	PUNISHING	15.	CLIMBING
6.	FIGHTING	16.	EXERCISING
7.	JUMPING	17.	DRINKING
8.	KILLING	18.	FALLING
9.	STIRRING	19.	ATTACKING
10.	BATHING	20.	PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 13th December.

Even Moderates Disapprove J. P. C. Report

—Mejor Atlee

Delhi Will Never Be Oriental Westminster

MAJOR ATLEE ON INDIAN POLITICIANS' DREAMS

Even Moderates Will Not Approve Report, He Says

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Major C. R. Atlee critically examining "the Indian Report" in the course of an article he wrote in the "New Statesman & Nation" says: It is silent on "Dominion Status," has strengthened the power of the Governors, altered the composition of Legislatures in the Conservative direction and made it almost impossible for ths forces of Indian Nationalism to make itself felt at Delhi."

Continuing, Major Atlee says: It is hard to imagine this hybrid executive and this legislature composed partly of the nominees of autocrats and partly of elected persons developing into anything like a parliament. Delhi will not be an oriental Westminster, yet this is the dream of most Indian politicians."

Writes Major Atlee:

The Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform adds one more to the long list of investigations into an intractable problem. The members of the Committee like their predecessors, the authors of the Simon Commission and Round Table Conference Reports and of the White Paper, have had to reckon with stubborn facts which condition the main lines of any scheme. Obviously they would take as their basis the Government proposals. The question was how far they would be influenced by a desire to meet the aspirations of Indian politicians on the one hand and by the fear of Conservative revolt on the other. The Report approved by the majority of the Committee has failed to please the ultra-conservatives, wor Lord Salisbury and four others voted against its adoption. The Labour members did more than this, for they submitted an alternative draft. It is unlikely to be received with satisfaction by Indian politicians. How far moderate opinion in both countries will rally to it remains to be seen.

SILENT ON DOMINION STATUS.

The Committee has accepted the main proposals of the White Paper, All India Federation with a degree of responsibility at the Centre, and Provincial Autonomy subject to the far-reaching powers of the Governor-General and Provincial Governors. It has resisted the suggestion to postpone advance at the Centre until Provincial Autonomy has been tested, and has rejected proposals for reserving Law and Order and for diluting provincial ministries with an official element. On the other hand it is silent on Dominion Status, it has strengthened the power of the Governors, altered the composition of the legislatures in the Conservative direction and made it almost impossible for the force of Indian nationalism to make itself felt at Delhi.

SCHEME ANALYSED.

The scheme provides for eleven Governors' provinces, for Burma is to be separated from India, while the North West Frontier, Sind and Orissa are added to the number. In all of these there will be Legislative Assemblies elected on an extended franchise. Nearly 35 million Indians, including 6 million women, are to have the vote. The Committee has been more favourable to women's suffrage than the Government, but the disproportion is still very great. Inevitably the Communal Award, as modified by the Poona Pact, has been accepted. Landholding, Commerce, Labour and Women receive special representation. In five provinces, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Bihar and the United Provinces, second chambers designed to give extra weight to conservative interests are to be established. There are to be Ministries responsible over the whole field of administration to these legislatures. It is not clear whether there is to be joint responsibility, for the Committee realises its incompatibility with the direction to the Governor to choose his ministry so as to include members of various communities.

It will be seen that it is intended in the Provincial sphere to set up a parliamentary system on the British model, but at this point it is necessary to consider the position of the Governor. Through the Governor-General he serves as the link between the Federation and the Province and has therefore certain special responsibilities. He has to carry out the lawful commands of the Governor-General and must safeguard the interests of the States. He is also charged with the duty of protecting the rights of minorities and the interests of the public services, but he has besides the responsibility of preventing any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of his province. To carry out these duties he is given wide powers of disregarding the advice of his Ministers, passing Acts and Ordinances without the consent of the Legislature and of taking over the administration in the event of a breakdown. Where terrorism exists, he may even appoint an official in place of a Minister.

The Indian delegates took exception to this wide extension of his special responsibility. The reality of provincial self-government will depend on the extent to which these powers are exercised. It is possible that they may fall into desquetude and that the Governor may cease to be an active part of the Government. On the other hand there is a grave danger that their existence may make for irresponsibility or that their undue exercise may nullify the grant of self-government.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

There is an exhaustive division of subjects into Federal, Provincial and Concurrent. At the Federal Centre there are to be two Chambers with equal powers. The Council of State will have 100 nominees of the Princes out of 260, while the bulk of the remainder will be indirectly elected by the Provincial Upper Houses or by electoral colleges on a narrow franchise. It will not be subject to dissolution, but one third of its members will retire triennially. The Federal Assembly will contain 125 States members, while the majority of the remainder will be elected by the Provincial Assemblies on a communal basis.

Indian opinion is hostile to indirect election, especially at the Centre, where it is feared that provincial particularism rather than national sentiment will be expressed, but the arguments in its favour in so populous a country as India are very strong. The Federal Legislature will clearly be a very conservative body.

HYBRID EXECUTIVE.

These 635 legislators at Delhi will deal with a very restricted field. They will meet an Executive formed on the dyarchic plan The Viceroy, assisted by Counsellors, will administer Defence, Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs, leaving only Finance, Post Office, Railway and some Board of Trade subjects to the Ministers, whose control is lessened by the creation of a Central Bank on the Threadneedle Street pattern and a Railway Board. The Viceroy will have his special responsibilities and powers and must also safeguard federal finance. It is hard to imagine this hybrid executive and this legislature, composed partly of elected persons and partly of the nominees of autocrats, developing into anything like a Parliament. Delhi will not be an Oriental Westminster. Yet this is the dream of most Indian politicians. The Committee is rather reticent on the working of this strange experiment. The Labour members in their proposals frankly recognise that the Westminster model is not applicable, and suggest a different approach to responsibility. It must be recognised that the problem of federating disparate units is extremely difficult, while the impossibility of transferring Defence to popular control is a serious complication not always sufficiently recognised in India.

I have no space to deal with anything but the main outline of the Report, though there are many important and controversial subjects, such as the provision for the Services, Indianisation, Commercial Discrimination, the Police, and the Judicature, which occupy many pages. Finance is dealt with on the lines of the White Paper with some adjustments in the division of the proceeds of income-tax. It may be noted that the Committee does not consider that the reforms will seriously add to the normal difficulties of Indian Finance Ministers. The new constitution for Burma follows the same general lines as that for India, but adapted to the needs of a unitary State. It is proposed to regulate the commercial relations between the two countries in the initial stages by a trade convention.

LABOUR DRAFT.

Before considering the Report as a whole, a word must be said on the alternative draft of the Labour members. They regard the problem as a dual one. It is necessary to satisfy as soon as possible the national aspirations of the Indian people, but at the same time to see that as far as possible the poorer Sections of the community shall not be handed over to be exploited by the landlord and the capitalist. They would give to the workers and peasants the potentiality of using the vote to better their economic conditions though they recognise that it may be long before they will learn to do so. They wish therefore to see a clear recognition that the goal is Dominion Status and that the constitution must contain the means for its attainment. They would lay down a time limit for the transfer of Defence, give India control over her foreign policy and curtail the powers of the Governors. They desire unicameral legislatures, the abolition of special seats for vested interests, greater representation for women and Labour and provision for the extension of the franchise. They suggest a scheme for the Centre whereby there would be a steady transfer of power to the Federal representatives. They would mark the change of status of India by an alteration in the position of the Secretary of State.

To turn to the Committee's Report, it must be admitted that it proposes a big advance over the existing constitution. In the provincial sphere, which covers most of the everyday interests of the citizen, Indians will have a very full measure of self-government. The Provincial Governments will be free from the superintendence, direction and control of the Central Government. The direct rule of the civil servant will cease. At the Centre the principle of responsibility is conceded, while the federating of the States with British India is a step forward in the creation of an All-India policy.

RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

The Report, however, fails to recognise adequately Indian national sentiment. Indian politicians lay great stress on status and on the formal admission of India's right to self-determination. The Report at the conclusion of its exposition of principles states: "The time has come for Parliament to share its power with those whom for generations it has sought to train in the arts of Government." India's claim is far more than a share.

The Report does not indicate the way to further advance. It makes even the degree of responsibility to be granted at the Centre dependent on the adherence of a proportion of the Princes and on India's financial position. It appears to be more intent on the elaboration of safeguards than on endeavouring to harness to the machine of Government the vital force of the nation. This is emphasised by an extremely unwise proposal to disqualify as candidates for the legislatures all persons who have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. This will exclude from active participation in working the constitution many of the most prominent leaders of Congress. The Committee clearly intends to rely on moderate and conservative elements, which are likely to prove a broken reed. this accounts for the strong conservative bias which is exhibited in the composition of the legislatures and for the entrenchment of vested interests. The Labour Party, which regards self-government mainly as a means of freeing in India the forces which alone can deal with the evils of the social and economic system, will necessarily oppose the Report, but there seems no reason why Mr. Churchill and his friends should feel alarm, for the safeguards for the Services and for the British interests are very am-

(Continued on page 9.)

"ISSUES OF BLOOD AND TREASURE INVOLVED"

Proposals Involve Lives Of British Who Work, Of Are Domiciled In India, Says "Post"

The "Morning Post" writes:—

The Report of the Joint Committee on the Indian proposals is so large, and so involved in so many issues, that we must concentrate an anxious mind on certain broad aspects of the case. At the outset, we may express our gratitude to the Committee for clearing up at least the point of honour, upon which the British nation is rightly sensitive—how far are we pledged by a promise, like the vow of "Jephthah," to give India responsible government at whatever cost to India and to Great Britain. There is only, we are now told, the Preamble of the Act of 1919, which lays it down that "the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament," which "must be guided by the co-operation received . . . and by the extent to which it is found that confidence (in the Indian politician) can be reposed." Thus all the Proclamations, Viceroy's announcements, and Prime Minister's predictions at Round Table Conferences, are swept aside, and we rest on the truth that there is no obligation to go an inch further or a minute faster than prudence would allow. We may hope, then, that there will be no more irrelevance about "violating pledges," and that the case may henceforth be considered upon grounds of statesmanship and policy.

"BLOOD AND TREASURE"

And here let us say that it is almost the gravest case that can be considered. It used commonly to be said that those who rule India control the trade of the world: it is certainly true that the prosperity of Great Britain has for generations been bound up in the Indian Empire Millions of our workpeople have lived and still live by India; and if we are forbidden by a polite (and hypocritical) convention to consider our own interest in the matter it is also true that India has increased and flourished amazingly under British rule; that before we went there no invasion of India ever failed; that since we took charge no invasion has ever succeeded; and that were we to relinquish our trust India would again, and inevitably, fall a prey to the envy of the powerful and the predatory invader. There is another consideration—that these proposals involve not only the peace of India but the lives of the British who work or are domiciled there, and of the Indians themselves. In the old phrase these issues involve both blood and treasure.

The White Paper policy, it would be idle to deny, has aroused grave fears both in India and in England. On this side it threatens to divide the Conservative party; in India, in the recent elections, every candidate who supported it has been defeated, and the victorious party has not only spurned it but demands complete independence, such independence, let us repeat, as only the strong arm of the British nation has ever been able to maintain. What we have to consider, then, is how far this Report is calculated to remove these objections and reconsile that animosity Here, with great regret, for we had hoped against hope that a calamitous division might be averted, we have to note one ominous feature of this Report: throughout its proceedings the majority and the minority maintain a series of differences, fundamental and apparently irreconcilable. The majority recommend, although with evident misgiving, all those major propositions which are the substance of the Government scheme. They support the creation of a federal government responsible to an Indian Legislature, whereas the Conservative minority endorse the "Simon" Commission, and would maintain a strong government at the centre responsible to Westminster.

DISABLED DICTATORS

Here we may protest in passing against the use of the world applied in the Report to the Indian Government—the word "irresponsible". It is not irresponsible, but is, on the contrary, responsible to the British Parliament, which provides in the last resort the means and the power by which India is maintained and defended. The Committee proposes to transfer the Government, which at present so resides, to the control of an Indian Legislature, which is likely to be dominated by Congress, as the Dublin Legislature is dominated by Sinn Fein And as if to mark in well-justified distrust of such politicians, the Report proposes a number of "special responsibilities" and additional safeguards. Both at the centre and in the provinces it gives powers to the Governor-General and to the Governors, which if they could be exercised would turn these representatives of a constitutional monarch into a series of dictators. The Report does not, by the way, suggest how these eleven potential dictators and this one super-dictator are to be recruited.

The limit, however, to these dictatorial powers lies in the fact that the elected Ministers would control the greater part of the machinery of the Administration, and could therefore reduce the dictators to administrative impotence. We are told that these safeguards are not "mere paper declarations" (like those used to reassure us about Ireland); but a real retention of power fully endorsed by law. But the fact remains that even now, with a strong Administration at hand, it is difficult enough to maintain law and order and the essentials of government. How much more difficult when many if not most of the real powers are transferred to the Ministers of an aggressive and truculent political party, ready to resign or appeal to a well-controlled electorate at any act of gubernatorial opposition! The Indian politicians will certainly not be reconciled to the scheme by this discourse on the reality of Safeguards, which, they have been told by Sir "Samuel Hoare," "are not intended to obstruct a real transfer of responsible power. . . . They are rather ultimate controls that we hope will never need to be exercised." For ourselves, we incline to humble agreement with the "Prime Minister". "I am one of those," said Mr. "MacDonald", "who do not believe that Safeguards of any certain efficiency can ever be put into an Act of Parliament."

SAFEGUARDS!

The good people of Calcutta, who are said to be "scared stiff by the prospect of the transfer of the Police to a party said to be in league with the Terrorists," will scrutinise most anxiously those Safeguards which relate to Law and Order. The Governor, the Committee recommends, it to be given power to assume charge of any branch of the Government necessary to their protection, or to create machinery for that purpose, and in Bengal, it is suggested, these power may be used from the outset. But if Terrorism is repressed in one Province, we may be sure that its headquarters will be transferred to another. Moreover, to divide, as the Committee suggests, the Intelligence Branch from the ordinary police is a proposal which seems to defeat every principle of sound administration. After all, the Government of India has difficulty enough in keeping law and order with a police united and devoted to its service: to the police is to be divided, with its head under one control and its body under another, we do not see how either order or loyalty is to be maintained in that great service. Yet the lives of our people may depend upon these arrangements. And not our people alone. India has not yet forgotten what is described in an amendment moved by Sir "Reginald Craddock" as "The shambles of Cawnpore in 1931," when some two thousand Mohammedans were massacred because they refused to join in a Congress hartal.

We fear that the communal difficulty will be rather increased than diminished by the proposal of indirect election to the central Legislature by the Legislatures of the Provinces—an arrangement which may be liked by the Moslems but will be feared by the Hindus. But these are details which perforce must remain over for further consideration.

DEFEATISM

What we dislike most is the spirit of defeatism, which pervades the Report, and suffers the suggestion that the British are "aliens" in India and have no right to the full partnership in its government to which their proud record of conquest and pacification entitle them. If the British are "aliens," the Mohammedans are aliens, and have even less right to remain in Hindustan. That the Report is redeemed to some extent is due to the energetic and sustained protests, moderately, reasonably and constructively stated, of Lord "Salisbury" and his small band of colleagues, who have taken a line more in consonance with the spirit and the traditions of our country. Amendments, unfortunately, seem to have been invariably rejected by a Committee which never professed to be impartial; but they express none the less a true Conservatism, which might serve in these distracted times as a guide and inspiration to the party of which Lord "Salisbury" is so well-trusted a member. To him and to his friends, Lord "Middleton", Lord "Rankeillour," Sir "Reginald Craddock," and Sir "Joseph Nall," those who think with them owe profound gratitude for the courage and the logic with which they have stated the case against this policy of barely surrender.

J. P. C. REPORT FINDS ANOTHER CHAMPION

BANGALORE, November 30.

"Taking the Joint Select Committee Report as a whole and considering the measure of advantage, which Britain is prepared to concede to India at present, I consider the proposals contained in it as a big step forward which the country should accept, in spite of its shortcomings" said Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttana Chettiar in an interview to the "United Press".

Sir K. P. Puttana Chettiar expressed the opinion that no effort should be spared to have the Report modified (during the passage of the Bill through Parliament) in respect of some of its vital flaws, on which all parties were agreed, such as the system of indirect election.—United Press.

Election Results Through British Eyes

Congress Victory Means Rejection Of British Proposals For Indian Reforms

(By Air Mail).

The Manchester Guardian writes:—

Early Congress successes in the Indian elections have evoked the customary warning croak from some quarters at home. An eminent 'die-hard" organ talks about the "very serious news" which "must have come as a shattering surprise" to Sir Samuel Hoare, whom it kindly invites to "snrink back appalled." It is difficult to see why. Anybody who has followed the Indian situation must have known that Congress would do well at the polls. But there is no particular reason to regard this as "very serious news." It is far too early yet to make a final survey of the election results. So far we have only had the first returns, and a general election in India thanks chiefly to the enormous distances of the country, has to be spread over a period of weeks The poll may not be completed in Bengal, for example, till December 5 and in Burma till December 10. But even assuming that the full figures conform to present expectations and that Congress, with some highly problematical help from the Moslems, can form a narrow anti-White Paper majority in the new Assembly, that would not signify very much. The election is being contested by Indian candidates who under the present Constitution have no chance of power even if they win and who are therefore free to be as irresponsible as they like. Whatever the new Assembly does can be overruled by the handful of British officials and their advisers who constitute "the Government." The election therefore resolves itself into a mere expression of resentment against Britain and discontent with the British concessions in the White Paper. Congress, by reason of its former services, is in the best position to capitalise that discontent. It is not, in fact, an election at all so much as a political manifesto, the current manifesto to Britain of India's national aspirations. It must be given exactly that significance and no more.

It is amusing to reflect that the same "die-hards" who find this election so "ominous" would, by their own prescription (of standing still and doing nothing), condemn India to an infinite series of similar contests. Under a system where the Government is irremovable and popular representatives have no power, what else can you expect except a dreary iteration of the false antithesis of "Congress versus Government"? The conduct of this election, the empty theoretical questions on which candidates are "fighting," is indeed the best possible argument for changing the Indian Constitution and changing it quickly. The only way to avoid a continued and sterile alignment of Indian opinion against Britain is to give India's politicians further responsibility for managing their country. They will then soon discover genuine domestic issues better worth fighting about. But at the moment, having disposed of some of our "die-hards" wrong conclusions, it is worth considering what next is going to happen in India. The Legislative Assembly now in process of election may well have a life of several years. The reformed Constitution is hardly likely to be in working order before 1936. All the political questions of the next few months will, therefore, come up for review before an Indian Legislature in which Congress will certainly be the largest party and in which it may even on occasion have an actual majority. That is unavoidable; Congress, having boycotted the Legislature since January, 1930, has now returned; it is better that it has returned before the enactment of the reforms rather than after it; we welcome its participation. The question is: What must be the British policy to meet this new situation? The Joint Select Committee will be issuing its report next week. At some time or other after January that report will come up for discussion before the Indian Legislature. How will Congress react? How will the Government?

If it came to a definite vote against the White Paper (as modified by the Committee's report) it is likely that Mr. Jinnah and the Moslems would have something to say. The Moslems, who may well hold the balance of power between Congress and the Government "block" in the House, are not going to have the White Paper rejected out of hand, if rejection at the same time means tearing up the Communal Award and Moslem safeguards under that award. No doubt Congress, of which a large section is committed to exactly that policy, will attempt to bargain for Moslem support. But previous negotiations of the kind give no sure ground for thinking that Congress will get it. Yet even if a direct rejection by the Indian Assembly of the Select Committee's findings is avoided, Britain will still be faced with the need for careful "managing" of the Indian problem in the next few months. Whatever the report recommends we must expect the usual outbursts of extravagant denunciation in India. Those outbursts need not, and must not, but taken too seriously. We must remind ourselves—our "die-hards" seldom do—that the White Paper represents only the minimum of the political advance desired by all Indians, even the most moderate. Moreover, denunciation of it has become the accepted political "convention" even among those Indians who will privately admit that the White Paper and the long processes which have gone to its making would be the only possible foundation for an Indian Constitution if Indians and Indians alone were trying to make one. But there is also likely to be a renewed demand for a "Constituent Assembly" at which an India dissatisfied with the White Paper can draw up her own Constitution. The demand, frankly, is largely a piece of bluff. It is difficult to imagine Hindu-Moslem differences (to name no others) being composed by a "Constituent Assembly," even if the Assembly sat for weeks. But it is bluff that Britain will have to handle carefully.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration.'

The Select Committee has made the British Government the sole judges of the fitness or otherwise of the Indian people and installed Parliament as the Dictator over India by further depriving the people of India of what little remnant of natural birthright they used to have.

Mockery Of Representative Government

The report has caused considerable resentment among the rank and file of the Labour Movement covering the Independent Labour Party as well as the Communist Party. It is pointed out that a 100 years ago British Parliament pretended by the Act of 1833 to open public offices to Indians and in 1934 the British Parliament still reserves to itself the right of recruitment of all high-salaried and responsible posts in the Civil Service, the Army and the Police in the hands of the Secretary of State for India in London. Nearly 75 years ago Parliament passed the Act of 1861 which claimed to have "sowed the seed of representative institutions" and after 75 years the Select Committee of the same Parliament has recommended to pass an Act in 1935 which would effectively destroy the representative character of every legislature in India and which would set up bogus assemblies and councils to sit helpless at the feet of provincial Governors and the Viceroy, who will wield despotic powers in defiance of the opinions and wishes of Indian taxpayers and 350 million citizens.

Speculators Delighted

The newspapers have made much of the words "special responsibility" occurring in the Report as well as of the recommendations of the Committee to separate Aden and Burma from India. But what has gladdened the hearts of the stock exchange gamblers in Britain is the chapter devoted by the Committee to commercial safeguards. The mouthpiece of these gamblers the "Financial Times" has expressed its joy in the following sentences: 'In the sphere of finance and trade the Governor-General will be the sheet-anchor of the ship of State..... The British investors will want to know now his holdings will be affected. He may take heart of grace. Interest, sinking fund charges and other expenditure relating to the service and management of loans will 'not' be submitted to the vote of the legislature . . . . . There need be no fear for the future of India loans. The new Reserve Bank has to be certain of playing its part. To secure this, the Governor-General will be empowered to negative in advance any projected legislation affecting the constitution and functions of the bank or of the coinage and currency of the Federation." The "Financial Times" winds up its article with the praise of the Committee, that "the Committee has done excellent work of 'enduring' value."

Britain Satisfied

The "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post", are the only two outstanding London newspapers that still carry on a crusade for the diehards who admit that large slices of their iron shackles have been accepted by the Committee but who now insist on every fullstop and comma of the recommendations suggested by their champion, Lord Salisbury, to be incorporated in the new Bill. The "Daily Mirror", on the other hand, which has a family connection with the "Daily Mail" but which always attempts to remain unpolitical has suggested that the Conservatives should take things as they now are, as the whole discussion has gone on for six years. The "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" take the view that the Report is eminently satisfactory from the British view-point and now Indians must be coaxed into accepting it with some kind of philosophical calmness.

Hitlerism In Disguise

But Lord Beaverbrook in his "Daily Express' is openly defiant. He says he knows "what the Indians will themselves do about the Report. With one voice they will reject it." In this pithy sentence Beaverbrook seems now to be preparing his followers to be ready to fight any opposition from India. After Lord Beaverbrook comes the Liberal radical, the "Manchester Guardian", which describes the Report as the greatest step since the days of Warren Hastings. of course, the "Manchester Guardian" belongs to the ruling race who make the imperialist boots but does not wear them and the Indian who has to wear them knows full well that they pinch. Its other contemporary, the "News Chronicle", also describes the Report as a great landmark in the history of the British Empire and it sets aside even the mild opposition of the Labour members of the Committee as "a wrangle over minor points." The "News Chronicle" advises India to accept this new bondage of abject slavery under the radical nomenclature of "autonomy in leading strings," in other words, Hitlerism wrapped up in a silk handkerchief.

Labour Hypocrisy

Then comes the "Daily Herald" claiming to be ultra-radical. On carefully analysing the minority Report of the Labour members of the Committee and also of the "Daily Herald" editorial one can see the bare-faced attempt of British Parliamentary Labour Party to claim to be more successful in deceiving India by the use of handsome but vague and non-committal phraseology. This paper has made a great display of a report from New Delhi that Indians hope to secure an early revision of the constitution especially through a Labour Government in Great Britain. When this was brought to the notice of a prominent Indian doctor he sadly remarked that it was a pity that his unfortunate countrymen were once again preparing to walk out of one snare into another. This Indian is prepared to lay any wager that the next Labour Government and the present leaders of the British Labour Party and the Trades Union General Council are not going radically to modify the India Act in any direction of substantial powers for India. The "Daily Herald" complains "that political sagacity has not been shown" which, of course. in plain language, means that diplomacy and political hypocrisy have not been resorted to in a larger measure. It says that the Committee's findings are a compromise between the White Paper and the Diehard Tory demands whereas the Labour members advocated a middle course between the White Paper and the Indian opinion. Such a compromise with false appearances is all that the Labour Party wishes for because its organ continues "that was, throughout the discussion the objective of the Labour members of the Committee."

World Cyclist Reaches Rewa

REWA, Dec. 1.

Mr. A. M. Alibhoy, a 30-year-old South African, who started on a world tour on a cycle, has now reached here. He was granted an interview by His Highness the Maharaja.

Mr. Alibhoy has so far visited Kenya, Tanganika, Portuguese East Africa, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java China, Japan, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and several European countries and had had a narrow escape from death on several occasions during his tour.—United Press.

MUSIC CONFERENCE AT BENARES

Maharaja Pays Tributes To Udayshanker

(From Our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 1.

The sixth All-India Musical conference began on the Nov. 27 at Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Bhavan Benaras.

The opening ceremony was performed by H. H The Maharaja of Benares. H H. the Maharajas of Dharampur and Nawod and Rajas of Badri and Pachachia Estates and the Nawab of Chhatari were also present.

Prominent among the musicians present from all over India were Pandit Onkarnath of 'international repute and the famous dancer and musician. Shrimati Bal Saraswati of Madras.

H. H. The Maharaja of Benares addressed the audience asking them to cultivate the taste of music nd paid high tributes to Pandit Onkarnath and Udayshankar who had made known India and her best arts all the world over. He appreciated the idea of opening the Music University in Benares.

The session of the day was terminated late at night.

After various performances were given by the famous artists who had assembled on the second day. Mr Krishna Ayer of Madras delivered an interesting speech on the art of dance.

Pt. Onkarnath read a paper on music on behalf of H. H. The Maharaja of Dharampur.

The sitting of the Notation Committee of which Pandit Omkarnath is the president will begin in the evening and a number of papers will be read which have come from all parts of India.

At night there will be a dance and music performance of Shrimati Bal Saraswati.

The Conference is having eight hours demonstrative programme at intervals on music dance, plays of Sitar, Tabla, Bin, Jaltarang and Vina etc.

ASSAM NEEDS MORE BLANKETS

Nowgong Congress Relief Committee's Appeal

NOWGONG, (Assam), November 30.

Mr. Purna Chandra Sarmah, Secretary, Congress Relief Committee, Nowgong, writes:—

The flood affected Nowgong having moderate harvest, doles have been stopped, but 52,000 affected families with 2,00,000 members need only 20,000 blankets, of which we have appealed for 10,000 from outside Assam.

Poor Assam has already contributed Rs. 65,000 for relief out of Rs 85,000 hitherto received by different local committees from the whole of India. So far the committee has distributed the largest quantity of blankets, of which three-fourths were locally collected or purchased with the funds sent by donors for the purpose and the rest came from Sind Provincial Congress Committee. Out of 10,000 blankets appealed for, not even 1,000 have been received up to date.

ACUTE WINTER.

Winter is becoming acute and from the middle of December it will become severest and therefore blankets meant for relief must reach before that time. Hence they should be sent direct to us by passenger trains instead of goods trains for avoiding considerable delay. The want being very pressing and cold being severe, the Congress Relief Committee undertakes to pay freights if required.

Consignments should be booked to Nowgong Station, Assam-Bengal Railway and addressed to the Secretary, Congress Relief Committee. Care should be taken so that they may reach us by the middle of December.—United Press.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF HINDU SABHA

Berar Supports J. K. Birla

AKOLA, December 1.

The Berar Provincial Hindu Sabha in its meeting held to-day accorded its hearty support to Shet Jugal Kishore Birla for the presidentship of the ensuing Hindu Mahasabha for the Cawnpore session.—United Press

LIEUT HANSEN LANDS AT DUM-DUM

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Lieut. Hansen a competitor in the London-Melbourne Air Race, landed at Dumdum at 5-30 in the afternoon on the return journey. He is leaving Calcutta to-morrow.

The eastbound air mail which was late by 24 hours left for Rangoon at 6-30 this evening.—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Govt. Have Not Increased Their Donations, Deplores Chairman

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Twelfth Conference of Medical Research Workers of the Indian Research Fund Association was held in Calcutta on the 26th November and will continue till December 1

Major General Sprawson, Director General, Indian Medical Service and Chairman of the Conference opening it in the Library of the School of Tropical Medicine extended an welcome to all the members.

Dealing with Financial position of the Indian Research Fund Association he said it was the same as had been last year. The Association had realised three-and-a-half lakhs out of their capital in order to meet deficit for research work during the year It had been hoped that the Government of India would increase their donations of one lakh and a half but this was not so.

Continuing he said the Government of India had decided that the Indian Research Fund Association was now a local body not administered by the Government of India and the Association would now have to be registered as a society under the existing acts and there would probably be greater freedom in administering the funds of the Association He reminded the Conference that the Governing body had decided to form a junior cadre of medical research appointments on the understanding that the Government of India would take over the responsibility for these posts in lieu of senior research posts in the Medical Research Department which were now in abeyance. The Government of India however had not given this assurance and he would ask the conference to discuss the question and give its opinion as to whether the Governing Body would be justified in proceeding to these appointments.

Committees were appointed on Rabies, Leprosy, Cholera, Malaria, Plague and Kala-Azar who will sit during the week separately.—A.P.

RANGA IYER'S OUTBURST

Says "Congress Is Responsible For Safeguards"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

"There is no use of an All-Parties Conference" declared Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in an interview to the 'United Press."

"Unless the Congress is prepared' continued Mr. Ranga Iyer, "to abandon its policy of promoting deadlocks and the inevitable concomitant safeguards and a policy of administration through certification and restoration by practising obstruction, there is no need for such a conference."

Continuing Mr. Ranga Iyer said, 'What we want is not an All-Parties Conference, but a Conference of all parties opposed to the Congress policy. Lord Willingdon's last speech at the Police Conference clearly and firmly placing the Provincial Police outside the vortex of political extremism shows that Britain will not permit the abuse of Reforms for the purpose of wrecking. As Congress resistance merely begets resistance it is for the non-Congressmen to call an All-Parties Conference agreeing to differ on the communal issue.

BRITAIN NOT TO HAND OVER SWARAJ

"Safeguards are the children of the Congress and the Congressmen are guilty of a lack of parental piety when they disown them. Sir Samuel Hoare dislike the safeguards as heartily as the Congress but so long as the Hindus do not show to the country and the world that they are stronger than the Congress which had beaten them to the knees in the last elections, no amount of propaganda can induce Britain to hand over 'Swaraj' to the Indian people as they handed it over to the Colonies. Probably Mahatma Gandhi knew this when he agreed in Gandhi-Irwin Pact to safeguards which he stated in one of his speeches in England were necessary as much in the interests of Britain as of India."

Concluding Mr. Ranga Iyer said "The Federation must be hastened lest the present momentum should be lost for ever."—United Press.

EXCISE HUNT FOR GANJA PLANTS

Over 1,500 Tolas Seized By Rangoon Officials

RANGOON, December 1.

News has reached here as to how one Excise Party of Pyinmana District experiencing great hardship for 3 hours' and risking their life every moment while crossing high hills infested with poisonous snakes and tigers discovered a ganja plantation along hill slopes, about 13 miles east of Pyinmana.

It is stated that the ganja plants were on an average 7 feet in height and 211 plants weighing over 1,500 tolas were uprooted and seized.

One Karan has been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

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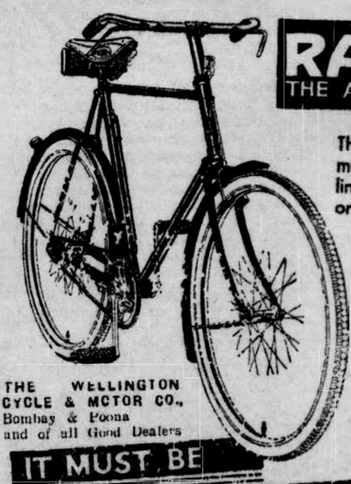

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IT MUST BE A RALEIGH THIS TIME!

Gospel Of Mahatma Has Spread To Farthest Corners

Key-Note Of Modern India Is Not "Revolution" But "Rapid Evolution," Says Mr. Karaka

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. D F. Karaka, a former president of the Oxford Union writes as follows in the Daily Herald under the caption Young India Steps forward:

A fortnight's visit to India after an absence of some three years revealed much that was unexpected.

Seldom has a nation changed so much in so short a while. The only conclusion one can come to is that the key-note of modern India is not "revolution" but "rapid evolution."

An historian chronicling the events of the last few years in India would be inclined to call them somewhat hectic. Demonstrations and protest meetings have had their counterpart in "lathi" charges and spasmodic declarations of martial law.

Ordinances are counterbalanced by an equal number of "hartal". The answer to the severest threat to enforce law and order by the rule of the iron hand was the most cold blooded passive resistance. And so it has all gone on.

KHADDAR SEDITION

A few years ago Indian Nationalism was regarded as the theme song only of hooligans and misguided patriots. 'Khaddar," or home-spun material, was looked upon with ridicule and contempt. The wearing of the Gandhi cap was regarded as almost an offence against the State, and bordered on the Indian Penal Code's definition of "Sedition."

But all these are things of everyday life in the India of today. The poorest peasant and the richest landlord are likewise clad in home-spun materials. The clerks in Government offices wear their Gandhi caps, and yet their loyalty and their devotion to work can hardly be questioned.

The generation that is now growing up in India has seen it all happen. Having lived in the most restless period of India's chequered history, it is the very product of the political conflict between Great Britain and India.

It is like a child born on a battlefield that has grown up amid the booming of guns and played "soldiers" with corpses and dug up graves to make its toy castles. It has seen first hand the sacrifices its parents made, for they paid for the lesson which young India learned.

The question which is so vital on the eve of the publication of the Joint Select Committee's Report is the reaction of this young India to the conditions in which it will find itself as a result of the new constitution.

GOSPEL OF MAHATMA

The thrill of prison wals has gone. Flag-hoisting and anti-flag-hoisting have had their day. The spade work period is over. The gospel of the Mahatma has spread to the farthest corners of India.

Every young Indian has been brought up to realise that there is something radically wrong with the "status quo." There is no longer any need to prove one's sincerity by martyrdom.

This change in the youth of what was once so restless a nation may lead Churchillian critics to believe that the rule of the iron hand (which "they" have attributed to the Willingdon regime) has made the young men soft.

But in the opinion of those Indians who have been connected all their lives with the youth of India, it is only the beginning of the formation of character, which demands great restraint under highly provoking circumstances.

The elder generation therefore feel that their efforts to instil this sense of responsibility in its youth are not in vain. They have helped to put into young men a purpose in life which was not there before.

There is a general enthusiasm for the revival of India's culture of some two thousand years. With one hand they build on materials which have been theirs for many generations, with the other they destroy any obstruction that is put in their way. But the old methods of destruction will no longer be used.

The problem that faces them is to find the most effective resistance to Imperialism, that will still keep them within the letter of the law.

"THE FIRST STEP"

The first step towards this "constitutional" resistance was the decision of the Congress to fight the General Election.

At the moment it may hardly be of importance to people in this country to know what parties are contesting the elections in India. But to an Indian its importance can hardly be exaggerated.

It means that the legislatures will be once again as true an expression of Indian thought and opinion as they have not been since the dramatic withdrawal of the Swarajists and the resignation of the first elected President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, the late Mr. V. J. Patel.

Whatever may be said of the Congress in India, and however many ordinances may be passed to declare it illegal, it still remains the largest body of organised political opinion in India. And this fact is being driven home more forcibly than ever by the results of the present elections.

For this left-wing party in India has made up for its long absence from the political arena by fighting the elections with a vengeance. Many of those who have sat in the Assembly for number of years have lost their seats to a Congress ticket-holder.

The introduction of younger men into Indian politics will soon follow. The last year or two have seen many of the old guard retire from the fray.

Their work is done. They have contributed their share to the struggle for independence. It is now the turn of younger shoulders to bear the responsibilities that will fall on it. A great opportunity offers itself to the younger generation.

Some have had the benefit of an English education. Of these a great many have spent their time watching every phase of the Indian problem as it has evolved itself in England.

We have realised how much it has all depended on the whims of party leaders, their petty enmities and childish intrigues. Our concern is therefore with the Constitution as it finally presents itself, disregarding completely the circumstances under which the "National" Government will capitulate to the die-hard Tory on the Indian question even as it did on the question of Tariffs.

To us, Mr Churchill is only the little urchin left out of a street-corner game, who retires from the street scene threatening his friends with: "You wait till my big brother comes home"

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY FOR MAHARS

Call To Harijan Well-Wishers To Contribute Their Mite

Messrs. K. Natarajan and Vaikunth L. Mehta have issued the following appeal:—

Among the places visited by Mahatma Gandhi during his visit in Bombay in June last was the Colony of Konkanastha Mahars at Pali Danda in Bandra. The colony comprises nearly one hundred families who have put up tatched huts of their own on a site at the foot of the Pali Hill. In 1918, they were allowed temporarily the use of this Government plot. Since then, they pay to the Government a monthly rent of Re. 1 per cottage. The Government are prepared to consider their request for the permanent use of the site, provided they construct 'pucca' buildings on approved lines.

The colonists who are mostly employed in the Railway Workshops and in Mills are anxious to remain on the present site and put up permanent buildings out of their little savings. These savings of persons with a monthly income of Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 are naturally not substantial and the proposal has, therefore been put forward that the colonists should form a Co-operative Housing Society. The society will borrow funds for the purpose from the Government or other sources and purchase the site from the Government, construct the buildings and manage the property until the liabilities are met with.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE LOAN

A beginning has been made in this direction and 30 persons have made a formal application to the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies for the registration of the proposed society. During a period of three months, a sum of Rs. 1438/12/- has been contributed by the members and deposited with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, plans and estimates have ben drawn up for the cottages and informal discussion carried on with the Collector, Bombay Suburban District for the purchase of land and for the grant of a loan. It is understood that in view of the special circumstances, a Government loan may be made available to the extent of three-fourths the cost of the land and the buildings, as a special concession the rate of interest may be reduced to 5 per cent, and the period of repayment extended to 40 years. The land is to be made available also on special terms, being required by a Harijan Community, and the price is estimated at Re. 1 per square yard.

THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE!

According to the estimates, the total cost of the land will be Rs. 7 500 at Rs. 250 per cottage. Two types of cottage are proposed, ten for those who can afford to pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 5. The cost of the former will be Rs. 10 000 and for the latter also Rs. 10 000. The total cost of the buildings will thus be Rs. 20 000. If a Co-operative Housing Society can be registered, the Government will grant a loan of Rs. 20 625 but that is conditional on the remaining one-fourth or Rs. 6 875 being secured at the outset. The members are prepared to put by as much as possible from their monthly savings and by the time the Society commences operations they expect to raise Rs. 2,400, Rs. 1,200 being contributed by the ten intending occupants of the larger cottages and Rs. 1,200 by the twenty occupants of the smaller cottages.

APPEAL TO WELL-WISHERS

The Co-operative Department cannot, however, register the society, unless the members raise the whole of the guarantee fund themselves or secure donations for the purposes. The members wish to borrow the amount required and have no desire to secure donations, but the condition imposed regarding registration makes it incumbent on them to seek asistance in the form of donations in a period of 5 to 7 years, as the monthly payments proposed to be made by members cover repayment of this amount. The total amount required is Rs. 4,475 and this appeal is addressed to all who are interested in the welfare of the Harijans, in which the improvement of housing conditions plays a very prominent part to assist in the scheme by giving some substantial help. The Mahar Colonies are ready to help themselves and only need some initial help to comply with the requirements of the law under which they seek registration of ther housing scheme.

Donations may be sent to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., (Post Box No. 472) for being placed to the credit of the Society's account.

PROMPT RESPONSE

In reponse to the foregoing appeal, contributions have been received from the following:—

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 100; Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 100; Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki Rs. 100 (deposit); Purshottam Kanji Cursondas Rs. 100; Mr. K. L. Panjabi I. C. S (Registrar of Co-operative Societies) Rs 50; Miscellaneous Rs. 10. Total Rs. 560.

Baldwin's Volte Face

British Youth Demands Explanation Of Reversal Of Defence Policy

According to the "News Chronicle," striking Open Letter printed here will shortly be distributed to the public by the National Peace Council:—

Dear Mr. Baldwin.

In the House of Commons at Armistice time, 1932, you made a now famous speech on Aviation and War. "There is no more important question," you said, "before any man, woman and child in Europe than what we are going to do with this (air) power now that we have got it." And you concluded that this was "far the most important of all the questions of disarmament, for all disarmament hangs on the Air."

These statements will explain why we are addressing to you some questions concerning the Government's recent decision to increase our military air forces.

On June 27, 1934, Lord Londonderry, Minister for Air, after saying that we could no longer hope that an international convention will solve the problems which agitate the whole of Europe," continued: "The Government have therefore decided that they can no longer delay the steps which are necessary to provide adequately for the air defence of these shores." And, three weeks, later, you yourself in the House of Commons announced the Government's decision to add, over the next five years, nearly 500 military aeroplanes to our Royal Air Force at an approximate cost in money of twenty million pounds.

But on June 11, 1934, only sixteen days before Lord Londonderry spoke, the British representative at the Disarmament Confeence assisted in drafting and voted for a Resolution of the General Commission of the Conference, which declared its conviction "of the necessity of the Conference continuing its work," and set up four Committees for this purpose, including an Air Committee charged with the responsibility of resuming work on the air proposals of a previous resolution of July, 1932.

What happened between June 11 and July 20 to justify this reversal of policy, this abandonment of hope and effort?

Did the Committee meet and fail? No. It did not meet between those two dates, nor has it met since. In fact, the Air Committee of the Disarmament Conference has not met since March 17, 1933! And I am sure you will agree it was hardly because there was nothing to discuss.

Your own Government, in its Draft Convention of March(1933 made proposals for the reduction of military airplanes with a view to their total abolition.

"The Spanish Government," in may, 1933, submitted detailed proposals in twenty articles for the necessary control of civil aviation.

"The American Government" in the same month reaffirmed, tarough Mr. Norman Davis, its support for drastic reduction.

"The French Government" in January, 1934, reaffirmed total abolition as its ultimate aim, and offered a proportional reduction of 50 per cent. of existing airplanes.

"The German Government," in April, 1934, made proposals designed to aid agreement.

Finally, four important countries, 'France, Russia, Japan, and the United States," expressed themselves in favour of a special Conference on this question to be held in 1935.

None of these proposals of the last eighteen months has even been discussed by the Air Committee of the Disarmament Conference!

What has happened to the proposal for a special Conference in 1935?

Why has the Air Committee not met since March, 1933?

Recalling that France, Germany, Russia, the United States, besides ourselves and many of the smaller states, have all advocated abolition of air forces under certain attainable conditions, can your Government claim that other Governments have been or are unwilling to discuss air disarmament seriously?

You certainly will agree that "every man, woman and child" in this country has a right to ask the Government these questions. But I think you will agree, too, that they are entitled to ask a further question of you.

On March 8, 1934, you declared: "Supposing the Conference fails, I would not then for a moment, nor would the Government, r their efforts, if a convention on our lines failed, to start at work the next morning to try to get an air convention alone among the countries of Western Europe, even if we could not get in some that are far away, for the saving of our own European civilisation."

If the Conference has not failed what was the meaning of Lord Londonderry's speech of June 27 1934, in which he said that the Government could "no longer hope" for an international agreement? If the Conference has failed, what are you and the Government doing to redeem the pledge of March 8, 1934?

Your memorable speech of November, 1932, warned the man in the street that "no power on earth could protect him from being bombed." What, then, do you think of your Government's claim that five hundred added aeroplanes will, in Lord Londonderry's words, help to "provide adequately for the defence of these shores"?

Your speech ended with a special appeal to youth. Don't you think that youth is entitled to an explanation?

NO REFORM OF LORDS

MacDonald Government Can't Spare Time For Job

Mr. Baldwin told a deputation of 100 M.P.s at the House of Commons in mail week that there will be no time during the life of the present Parliament to legislate on House of Lords reform, and that even if there were time the Government are not agreed on a scheme.

The deputation represented the 163 M.P.s who last June sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain a declaration in favour of a measure of Lords reform during the lifetime of the present Parliament.

Sir John Withers, M.P., introducing the deputation, said the objection which was sometimes put forward, that there was no agreed plan, was not, he said a valid one, because on that basis no Government could introduce a Budget as it would never get an agreed system of taxation. The real danger in relation to the position of the House of Lords was that of the Labour party's getting a majority, passing bills through the House of Commons, and passing them through the House of Lords irrespective of the Parliament Act by swamping the peers.

It was essential that there be reconstruction, at any rate so that no swamping should take place.

Lord Winterton and Mr. H. V. Raikes also spoke. They referred to the need for a good revising Chamber.

Mr. Baldwin's reply was to the effect that there is no prospect of any Government legislation on this subject being introduced during the lifetime of the present Parliament. He explained that the remaining time of the present Parliament was so fully mortgaged that it would be impossible for the Government to take up a question of this kind and force it through. He also stated that there was no unanimity in the Government on any scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, even if time were available.

CITIZENS OF IRISH FREE STATE

But Not "British Subject"

Dublin was surprised in mail week by the announcement that the title of British subject is to be abolished and in its place will be the title of "citizen of the Irish Free State."

The De Valera Government is to repeal the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act (1914 and 1918) under which citizenship of the Empire is defined and operated.

"Citizens of the Irish Free State" will no longer be "British subjects," but will be entitled to claim the privileges British citizenship confers upon its citizens, according to the Irish Free State Citizenship Bill, the text of which was issued last night.

USING PRIVILEGES.

So long as the Free State is a member of the British Commonwealth, however,

it is proposed in the Bill to utilise the privileges which British citizenship confers on British citizens who are living in Great Britain or in any other part of the Empire.

The Bill states that these privileges are guaranteed by law and can only be withdrawn by legislation.

So long as Free State citizens enjoy the privileges of British citizenship outside the Free State, the Government in Dublin undertakes to provide for all Empire citizens similar privileges in the Free State.

The Government takes the view that it is entitled to take this course under the Statute of Westminster. The Bill has created some surprise in Dublin, where the implications of the measure are as yet not fully understood.

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Indian Students Abroad

HONOURING GERMANY'S DEAD HEROES

Indian Studens Place Wreath At Munich War Memorial

The Hon. Secretary, Indian Institute of "Deutsche Akademie, Berlin writes:—

A most impressive and solemn ceremony was witnessed on October 27, 1934, when the Indian students of the Deutsche Akademie placed a wreath at the war memorial in Munich for the German heroes who died in the late war, in presence of a distinguished gathering consisting of the representative of the Mayor of Munich, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the British Vice-Consul Mr. Phillips, Dr. Thierfelder of the Deutsche Akademie and heads of several institutions in Munich.

Mr. M. N. Ramaswamy, in the name of the Indian students in Munich in his short speech referred to the cordiality with which the Indians were being received in Germany and which has prompted the Indian students to pay this humble yet effective homage to the dead heroes of this country. He was thankful to the Deutsche Akademie in particular for her splendid efforts to make the stay of the Indian students under her care as comfortable as possible.

The representative of the Mayor spoke warmly thanking the Indian students on behalf of the people of Germany for their cordial sympathy and the honour they were doing to the dead heroes of the war; nothing—he said—would be better appreciated in this country.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Escherich, made a most impressive speech on the value of such kind gestures on the part of foreign students which prove the national friendliness and the will of promoting the necessary co-operation between students of different nations who live in this country.

Dr. Thierfelder also thanked the students in the name of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie.

IN INDIA'S HONOUR.

In pursuance of their policy to bring together the Indian students with the best social life, the Deutsche Akademie was at home on two different occasions when the research-scholars, who have been selected by her were entertained both at a tea and banquet, given in their honour. The Head of the Department of Culture in the Foreign Office, the British Vice-Consul and heads of several institutions and many distinguished professors from several German Universities came specially for the occasion. The Vice-President of the Akademie proposed the toast of the Indian students and paid a glowing tribute on the influence of Indian philosophy and thought on modern Germany.

The toast was suitably replied by one of the Indian students.

The Secretary of the Deutche Akademie, Dr. Thierfelder, cordially welcomed the Indian students and assured them of the Akademie's best efforts to make their stay in Germany as happy and comfortable as possible.

Mr. T. V. G. Menon from Bangalore, one of the newly arrived research-scholars, thanked the Akademie for "the international distinction" conferred on them by selecting them for the scholarships which they look upon "as the biggest prize of their life."

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following stipend-holders of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie successfully passed doctorate during the last term and returned to India:—

C. R. Barat, Calcutta: Dr. ing. (Technical University, Munich).

S. K. Majumdar, Calcutta: Dr. phil. (University, Munich).

J. N. Mukherji, Calcutta: Dr. ing. (Technical Univ. Stuttgart).

R. K. N. Iyengar, Mysore: Dr. ing. (Technical Univ. Hannover).

R. K. Dutta Roy, Mymensingh: Dr. ing. (Technical Univ., Hannover).

J. Misra, Patna: Dr. phil. (University, Konigaberg).

B. Piplani, Lahore: Dr. oec. (Commercial University, Nurnberg).

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government performed the opening ceremony of the Bandra Baby and Health Week on Friday evening at the St. Stanislau's High School. Sir Shah Nawaz and Lady Bhutto, who were given a Guard of Honour by the students of the school, photographed with the Chairman of the Bandra Municipality (left).

"Congress Challenge To Government"

MR. ANEY SNUBS "TIMES" BERAR CORRESPONDENT

Ideal And Interest Of Two Groups Of Congressmen, Identical, He Says

Mr. M.S. Aney has issued the following:—

The following observations made by the Berar correspondent of the "Times of India" in the issue of the paper, published on 20th ultimo were recently brought to my notice.

"Mr. Aney seemed to consider such phrases as "Congress Challenge to Government," and so on, as both, foolish and impracticable. It seems probable that he, with the aid of his party, will concentrate less on the total rejection of the Select Committee's Report, and may further suggest modifications in order to bring the report more in line with the Nationalist aspirations."

My attention has also been further drawn to the fact that the above observations had been prominently noticed and commented upon in the same paper on 22nd ultimo, in the leading article and the notes appearing under "Through Nationalist Eyes." A note based on the information of the "Times's" correspondent regarding my views on the questions referred to above has also appeared in the leaderette of "Kesari" of Poona of 17th ultimo.

It is really unfortunate that the remarks of the correspondent of the "Times of India" relating to the position of myself and the Congress Nationalist Party should have gone unnoticed and uncontradicted for over a week.

POSITION OF "NATIONALISTS."

I think it necessary to issue the following statement to clear the position of the Congress Nationalist Party on the question of constitutional reforms.

I want to state at the very outset that I had never had any interview or discussion with the Berar correspondent of the "Times of India" on any one of these questions and I did not make any observations of the kind which are evidently attributed by him to me.

"I have heard some prominent Congressmen urging in justification of the new policy of Council Entry that they were accepting the challenge thrown by the Government. But I have never heard of "a Congress challenge to the Government," and I cannot, therefore, think of characterising it as wise or foolish, practical or impractical.

With reference to the second question, the attitude of the Congress Nationalist Party towards the White Paper Scheme which in its new garb of the Joint P. Committee's report is now being universally condemned as unacceptable and reactionary, has from the very beginning of the party, been declared to be the same as that of the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board viz., that of rejection.

WHERE THEY DIFFER.

Revered Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and myself had been prominently emphasising this important point of the identity of ideal and interest between the two groups of Congressmen during the election campaign. Generally speaking the members of the Congress Nationalist Party who have been declared elected to the Assembly will be working together with their colleagues in the Assembly returned on the ticket of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The only question on which these two groups differ is the one relating to the attitude towards the Communal Award which is also by common consent, condemned as wholely unsatisfactory and anti-national.

In view of the repeated authoritative pronouncement of this opinion by the party leader and myself there was no room whatsoever for the correspondent of the "Times of India" or any one else to misunderstand my position or that of the party to which I have the privilege to belong.

NEW & USEFUL ENTERPRISE

Toys To Be Manufactured In Delhi

Printed Tin Cans and Tin Toys is a long-felt need of India. Tin printing is a parent industry on which not only rests the growth of several new industries, but it will give life to many existing industries.

India imports not less than Rs. 36 lakhs worth of Toys every year, besides a very large quantity of printed Cans and Containers. For manufacturing Tin Toys and Printed Tin Cans and Containers a company has been registered in Delhi under the name and style of "Tin Printing and Metal Works Ltd." having its registered office in the Chandni Chowk Delhi, with a capital of Rs. 200,000.

This will be the first company to offer Indian Tin Toys to the young ones of the country and will also solve the difficulties of the Indian Manufacturers who really need beautifully decorated containers to place their products in the market in a befitting manner.

As this industry removes the difficulty of a great number of Indian Manufacturers, whose products were being generally neglected as they did not give a good firsthand impression to the buyers, the promoters deserve not only congratulations and due appreciation but also every encouragement and support from the public.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Held At Delhi In February

The Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi has decided to hold its 3rd All-India Industrial Exhibition from 24th February to 4th April 1935. The previous two Exhibitions organised by this Association (first in March 1933 and the 2nd in March 1934) which were a great success, were visited by a million people and highly appreciated and patronized by the Princes, Ruling Chiefs, Government officials and National leaders. The The third Exhibition has already gained the support and sympathy of the public and important leaders and Government Officials, and has the promise of a great success. The plan of the proposed exhibition is already in the hands of qualified Engineers.

For the information of the Exhibitors it may be distinctly mentioned that only Indian made products or such foreign machinery as will assist in the development of Industries in India will be permitted.

To encourage Indian Industry, very moderate stall rent has been fixed.

All the income of the Exhibition will be devoted in furtherance and promotion of Indian Industries, which is the main object of the Association (Organizers) and will not be distributed amongst the members.

Further particulare can be had from the Honorary Secretary, Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Dacca, December 2: Manindra Prasanna Sen, a B.Sc. student, has been arrested from the University Training Corps Camp, of which he is a member, on political grounds. His elder brother Dhirendra Prasanna Sen is also a detenu.—United Press.

There Is No Demoralisation Among Bombay Workers

NIMBKAR'S REPLY TO KANDALKAR

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, in the course of a statement says:—

Messrs. P. B. Kanukale and G. L. Kandalkar have issued a statement to the press describing in general the policy which their organisation intends to follow.

The programme described by these two gentlemen is the old worn out programme of 'Economism.' It has been tried and found wanting in a number of countries. Labour leaders of the Moderate variety like Mr. N. M. Joshi and others tried to force that programme on the Indian trade union movement. Their contention was that the workers' struggle is only economic and that the workers had nothing to do with politics. But the logic of reality was too strong even for men like Mr. Joshi as even they could not keep their unions aloof from politics. Recently some statements belonging to that section of Labour leaders like Shivrao, and Giri have started shouting from the house-tops that workers cannot solve their problems without recourse to political actions. It is ridiculous, therefore, for men like Kandalkar to don the discarded clothes of the reformist Labour leaders and to endeavour to place the shackles of 'economism' on the growing movement of the Indian workers.

USUAL ARGUMENT.

Messrs Kanukale and Kandalkar have used the usual stock arguments in support of the new programme which they have placed before the workers. One of the arguments is—if a strike a restricted to economic issues, Government will, not intervene. What is the experience in every strike. Do we not find in every strike the police running to the help of the owners in the name of Law and Order? The everyday experience of the Bombay workers and the history of the strikes in the early part of this year at Cawnpore, Sholapur, Nagpur, Bombay etc. knock the bottom of the new theory preached by Kandalkar and his friend.

Messrs. Kandalkar and Kanukale desire to exploit the antagonism between British Imperialism and the Indian capitalists for the benefit of the workers. Their recent close co-operation with Mr. Giligan, the Government Labour Officer, is a practical application of their new theory. One cannot blame these gentlemen for co-operating with Mr. Giligan if they honestly believed that it would benefit the workers. But let them not hide this action of theirs under the cloak of the bombastic theory of class interests between Indian capitalists and British imperialists. Messrs. Kandalkar and Kanukale are two new recruits to that small categories of the Labour leaders who hope to ameliorate the condition of the Indian workers by co-operating with and supporting British imperialism. Nobody will grudge them the freedom of holding any opinion that they like, but then the workers will know where they stand and treat them as they deserve.

Mr. Kandalkar is to-day talking of the purely economic struggle of the workers, of the necessity of 'not mixing political issues with economic struggles,' of 'strike as a last weapon, to be resorted to after all other avenues of redress are closed and such other things. He has conveniently forgotten his countless speeches in public meetings, his numerous statements in the press and the platform of unity the fundamental document of the Indian trade union movemet issued over his signature. After the categorical statements in the platform of unity issued over his signature and on the basis of which he professed to work all these four years, it passes ones understanding how Kandalkar could go to the extent of repudiating the basic concept of the working class movement.

A FUTILE HOPE.

Workers have no doubt to fight for bread, Especially in these days of declining capitalism and intense economic crises, when they want to transfer the entire burden of the crises on to the shoulders of the workers, it is futile to expect any willing concessions from the capitalists, let alone granting any additional concessions. The capitalists are taking back whatever the workers had earned as a result of hard fought struggles. They are not in a mood to tolerate the slightest resistance on the part of the workers. In these circumstances to preaech economism to the workers and to ask them to avoid politics is sheer treachery to the workers.

A WRONG PICTURE.

According to Mr. Kandalkar and his friend the textile workers of Bombay are lying prostrate after the collapse of the last strike without a will to fight. According to me this is absolutely a wrong picture of the state of affairs amongst the textile workers. Their organisation is no doubt broken up. But the will to fight is still there and has been exhibited in about five to six strikes which took place during the last five months. Even after the collapse of the strike whenever the owners tried to reduce wages or force rationalisation the workers resisted those attempts by resorting to strike. There is absolutely no dmoralisation amongst the workers. The demoralisation which Mr. Kandalkar paints is purely a fiction of his own brain. What the workers demand is a resolute leadership working on correct lines which is the last thing Mr. Kandalkar and his friends can or will supply. What the workers demand is a united organisation but Mr. Kandalkar and his friends are trying to confuse and demoralise the workers. With these doctrines and this programme Mr. Kandalkar will not be able to fight even the mere fight for bread which he proposes to fight.

The fulminations of these two gentlemen against unemployed middle class youths and Communists and their efforts to give a political character to the workers' strikes-struggles etc are really beneath notice and I refuse to waste any time over them.

LATHI CHARGE CONDEMNED

Bombay Workers Stand By Calcutta Dock Strikers

The lathi charges on the Calcutta Dock Workers who are carrying on a struggle for the betterment of their conditions, and the arrest by of the leaders of the workers, were severely criticised by the speakers at a meeting of the Bombay Workers held on Saturday evening at the De Lisle Road Maidan, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Jhabvalla who presided explained the object of the meeting and said though they might be unable to help financially their brethren in Calcutta, they could at least express their sense of sympathy. He opined that in the sorrow or happiness of one would be the sorrow or happiness of the other.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the condition of the workers was very pitiable, since what was given with one hand was taken away by the other.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATNY.

Mr. Nimbkar speaking next exhorted the workers to unite and organise as only by a powerful organisation they could secure their legitimate rights. He then moved the resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress strongly supports the strike of the Calcutta Dock Workers and congratulates them in their heroic struggle they are waging to secure the betterment of their living conditions

This meeting further strongly condemns the action of the Government in arresting all the leaders of the strike, thus leaving the workers without their trusted leaders and the lathi charges on the strikers.

This meeting also supports the Press workers of Lucknow and Calcutta."

Mr. Jhabvalla in his concluding remarks once more exhorted the workers to unite and fight for their rights.

'BENGAL'S FEELING AGAINST AWARD

Goswami Explains Causes Of Congress Defeat

NEW DELHI, December 1.

Mr. T. C. Goswami who came here to file election petition in connection with disqualification of his nomination paper for the Assembly election, interviewed by the "United Press" on the results of the Assembly elections in Bengal said:—

"It is true that all the Congress Parliamentary Board candidates in general constituencies except one have lost and the gentlemen returned from Dacca Constituency are being claimed by the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Nationalist Party. This was largely the result of a series of mishaps. My own nomination paper was rejected on technical grounds. so that no verdict in my constituency was obtained. In Burdman division constituency, which returned the late Mr. B. N. Sasmal the original Parliamentary Board candidate retired for personal reasons leaving insufficient time for his substitute to organise his election campaign. The same thing happened in the Presidency Division Constituency.

TRIBUTE TO PERSONALITY.

As regards Mr. Sarat Bose, his election was supported not only by both the orthodox Congressmen and the Nationalist Party, but by the whole country and his election is a tribute to his personality and proof of the respect in which he is held. It was also a protest against the policy of dtention without trial, which Bengal will never acquiesce in.

It must be noted that the only Mahomedan seat contested by the Congress Parliamentary Board has been captured by its nominee. But apart from the mischances and the special case of Mr. Sarat Bose, the election results in Bengal point to the strong feelings there against the so-called Communal Award, which if it should be given effect to would put the Hindu community in a position of unmerited disadvantage.

I am very sorry that the Communal feeling was exploited. But none can deny the justice of the resentment of Bengal Hindus. I hope our Muslim leaders will take this into account and adopt a generous attitude in the matter of inter-communal settlement, which would be a settlement by the people of our country, and not a decision imposed upon us by an outside authority.—United Press.

BYE-ELECTION IN KARACHI CORPORATION

Defeated Candidate Prays For Cancellation

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, December 1.

An application that the ensuing bye-election in Muslim Ward 7 fixed on the 11th instant be cancelled and that he should be declared elected, has been made by Abdul Latif, a candidate who was defeated in the last general election from this ward. The election of Mahomed Aslam, Barrister, the successful candidate from this ward in the last elections was declared void by the Court on the ground that he continued to appear as defence counsel in a suit against the Corporation after assuming office as Corporator.

Abdul Latil now claims that under section 17 (2) of the New Karachi Municipal Act, that he is entitled to be declared elected having secured the next highest number of votes after Aslam. The Judge heard arguments of lawyers on both sides to-day and reserved judgment to next Monday.

NAGPUR NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

Professor Pendse has been authorised by the Nagpur University to represent University at the Baroda session of the Sahitya Sammelan.

Mr. Mangalmurti, Advocate was cross-examined by Barrister Abhyankar in the Kesari case which now stands adjourned to December 6 when Veer Vamanrao Joshi will be examined.

Mr. Ruiker on request by the council of representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union has withdrawn his resignation of the presidentship of the Union tendered by him.

UNIQUE INCIDENT IN U. P. COUNCIL

Finance & Home Members Withdraw Their Request For Debate On Amendment

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

A unique situation arose in the U. P. Legislative Council to-day when after the division bell had been rung on an amendment to the Encumbered Estates Bill, the the Finance Member and the Home Member requested the President to allow them to explain their case to the House. This aroused strong opposition, and the President at this stage adjourned the House of lunch. When the Council met again the Government withdrew their request for discussion on the amendment. The House then agreed to the amendment without a division.

The object of the amendment which was moved by Sir Edward Blunt, the Finance Member, was to delete clause 29D of the Bill regarding time limit for application for quashing proceedings under the bill before the collector at the instance of the debtor. This was a consequential amendment following yesterday's vote.

A Zamindar member opposed the deletion of the clause, whereupon Mr. R. F. Mudie (nominated official) rose to a point of order, contending that as it was a consequential amendment it could not be opposed. The President upheld the point of order, put the amendment to vote and declared it carried. The zamindar member pressed for a division and the division bell rang.

Thereupon the Finance Member and the Home Member pointed out that if the House voted against the amendment it would be going against a decision reached the previous day. They also requested the President to allow further discussion on the amendment.

It was at this stage that the unprecedented situation arose and eventually ended, as reported above.

Rapid progress was then made with the Bill, the House disposing of 23 amendments before it rose, reviving hopes that the third reading would be reached early next week.—A. P.

BLACK LEGS TO RESCUE

Calcutta Dock Strike Situation

CALCUTTA, December 1.

The requisitioning of about 1,000 men from Vizagapatam and Coconada and 800 men from Howrah materially improved the dock strike situation, and it is believed that no vessel now lying in the docks and jetties will suffer for want of workers any more.

The men have been housed in the vessel "Shirala" which will be used as a depot ship.

A number of firms owing Steamship service lines have made announcements disclaiming liabilities on behalf of vessels and their owners for any loss or damage which may result directly or indirectly from the strike. —A.P.

TRADE & FINANCE

MONEY RATES HARDEN

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady

REACTION IN SILVER PRICES

Weekly Market Reviews

Bombay, Nov. 30.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

WEELKY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.

While borrowers for call loans at even half per cent. wer scarce during the early part, money rates hardened somewhat towards the close with day to day loans quoted at about 1½ per cent. The tightness was probably due to requirements in connection with end of month settlements in various markets, specially the gilt-edged. The undertone of the market, is however, still easy. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 452 lacs, out of which Rs. 329.25 lacs were utilised in renewals. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 1-7-0 per cent. Government repaid Rs. 1 crore against ways and means borrowing and the outstanding balance now amounts to Rs. 3 crores. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 33.52 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: —one month 1 1/4 per cent; Two to three months 1½ per cent and six months 2 to 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on November 23, 1934 shows a large increase of Rs. 171.46 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 27,47,65,000 as compared with Rs. 24.36 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.69, an increase of 1.88 per cent. over last week. While Loans are down by Rs. 14.16 lacs, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 1.76 lacs and 27.91 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 94.04 lacs to Rs. 7.65 crores while other deposits are down by Rs. 67.73 lacs to Rs. 77.54 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKETS.

Prices of gilt-edged were maintained with a steady tone throughout the period under review. The turnover in 3½ per cent. paper was comparatively small this week, attention being centered on the stock market, which was buoyant. Investment demand was negligible. 3½ per cent. Paper after easing from Rs 95-1 to Rs. 94-13 improved and closed at Rs. 95/s. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds continued unchanged at Rs. 100-8. 3½ per cent 1947-50 loan kept steady at Rs. 102-7. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan improved from Rs. 109-1 to Rs. 109-6 and 1943 loan from Rs. 105-7 to Rs. 105-10 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan gained about six annas to Rs. 114-14. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan were unaltered at Rs. 103-6. 1940-43 at Rs. 109-6 and 1945-55 loan at Rs. 118 5½ per cent 1970 loan closed at Rs. 109-6. 6½ per cent. Bom. Dev: Loan eased slightly to Rs. 103-11 and 6½ per cent Treasury bonds to Rs. 102-12.

EXCHANGE.

There was no change in sterling exchange quotations throughout this period with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-1/32 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. Although a fair volume of gold business was transacted for export, the total amount of tenders to Government was only £50,000 at 1/6-1/16 and the balance would appear to have been utilised for covering seasonal trade requirements. Merchandise export bills were showing on a moderate scale. In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was available upto end of February 1935.

Variations in the dollar sterling and London-Paris cross rates were very small, the former moving between dols. 4 99 3/8 and dols. 4.98¼, and the latter between 75.84 and 75. 53. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.35 and 58.34 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market remained steady during the week with some improvement in rates. The quotation for ready ranged between Rs. 34-10-9 and Rs. 34-9-6. Banks bought a fair quantity of ready gold for export and arrivals being small, in the neighbourhood of 10 to 12 thousand tolas a day, the total stocks of gold in the local market are being fast reduced and are estimated at some 5 to 6 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no change at some 3000 tolas. Last week's shipment was large, and Rs. 144.64 lacs worth of gold was exported by s.s. "Viceroy of India." The price of sovereigns showed little change at Rs. 21-13-6 for ready and Rs. 21-14-0 for forward The quotation for gold in London improved during the week from 139/2 to 139/7½d, but declined and closed at 139/6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-10-9 and Rs. 34-9-6 for ready and 22nd November settlement Rs. 34-11-9 and Rs. 34-10-6 for 21st December settlement and Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-11-9 for 21st January 1935 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 75,004 bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was steady to firm at the opening following advices from London that the American Treasury had been a good buyer of silver in the London market. Prices advanced by nearly a rupee per 100 tolas from Rs. 66-11 to Rs. 67-7 but reacted and closed at Rs. 67-2. There was a large volume of speculative turnover this week, but in the absence of encouraging advices during the latter part, however business fell off. Stocks are increasing, as the daily offtake continues poor at some 10 to 15 bars, while arrivals from upcountry average some 30 to 40 bars a day. The estimated stock in the local market is about 10,500 to 11,000 bars. In London the qutations eased off in mid-week, but improved towards the close. The highest and lowest rates were 24-11/16d. and 24-7/16d. for ready and 24-13/16d. and 24-9/16 forward. The Shanghai tael similarly declining to 1/3-15/16 in mid-week improved to 1/4-5/16 but closed at 1/4.1/4. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 67-7 and Rs. 66-11 for ready and 26th Nov. settlement, Rs. 67-11 and Rs. 66-15 for 27th Dec. settlement and Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 67-7 for 24th Jan. 1935 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 489 bars and Rs. 110,425 in coin.

SHARES.

A firm and buoyant tone characterised the share market this week and there was a general advance in quotations. Cotton mill shares improved 15 to 20 points in the high priced issues in sympathy with the rise in raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 892/8-918/12-916/4-; Century Rs. 309/12-316/4-312/2-; Central India Rs. 313/12-321/4-320-; Kohinoor Rs. 212/8-218/2-216/4-; New Great Rs. 211/4-215/10-216/4-; Simplex Rs. 101/14-103/12- and Swadeshi Rs. 223/12-235-233/2-

In the miscellaneous section steel shares were particularly strong on report of a large impending railway programme in the coming financial year. There was an orgy of speculative buying in this connection. Tata Steels Ordys. advanced from Rs. 83/12 to Rs. 98-12 and Defds. from Rs. 402/8 to Rs. 428/12. Tata 2nd Pref. shares rose to Rs. 158. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 161-9. Tata Power shares after improving from Rs. 1332/8 to Rs. 1351/4 closed at Rs. 1350 and Andhra Valleys similarly rose from Rs. 1636/4 to Rs. 1652/8 but closed at Rs. 1643-1 Alcock shares showed little change moving between Rs. 200/10 and Rs. 198/2. Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 397/8 to Rs. 413/2. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 158/2 and Bombay Steams gained from Rs. 282/8 to Rs. 291/14. Scindia steam shares eased somewhat from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14-13. Cement shares were steadier, Bundis closing at Rs. 32-2. Indian Cements at Rs. 338/12. Katni Ordys at Rs. 39-4 and Shahabad cement at Rs. 338/12xd. Ind. Inv. Trust shares are quoted at Rs. 62. Railway shares improved, Ahm. Prantij from Rs. 840 to Rs. 853/12 and Tanti valleys from Rs. 761/4 to Rs. 771/4.

Imperial Bank shares were easier, declining from Rs. 1611/4 to Rs. 1597-8 and Contributories from Rs. 405 to Rs. 400. Bank of India shares moved between Rs. 120/8 and Rs. 119/8, while Central Bank's after receiving from Rs. 34-12 to Rs. 34-2 improved and closed at Rs. 34-10.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Nov. 29.

Marhowrah	8	1	0
Pachrukhi	8	0	0
Partabpur	7	14	0
Sarivan	8	2	0
Ghughly	7	14	0
Basti	8	2	0
Ramkhetan	8	0	0
Luxmiganj	7	14	0
Padrauna	7	14	0
Pipraich	7	14	0
Diamond	8	0	0
Siswa Bazar	7	13	0
Bhatni	8	0	0
Savan (Indian)	8	0	0
Nil Road	8	0	0
Khadda	7	14	0
Harinagar	7	14	0
Motipore	8	2	0
Khatkuiyan	7	14	0
Sitalpur	8	0	0
Cantainganj	8	0	0
Hathua	8	0	0
Ghitanni	7	14	0
Tomkohi AA	7	12	0
Harkwa	8	0	0
Behta	8	4	0
Rhotas	8	8	0
Begamabad	8	10	0
Cawnpore	8	7	0

Remarks: New crops December 1934 delivery.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 1.

December	—
January	12.52
March	12.59
May	12.56
July	12.51
October	12.24
Middling Spot	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 1.

December	12.49
January	12.54
March	12.60
Middling Spot	12.78

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 1.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call, market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
December, 1934		6.69
January, 1935	6.73	6.71
February, 1935		6.70
March, 1935	6.72	6.69
April, 1935		6.67
May, 1935	6.69	6.66
June, 1935		6.64
July, 1935		6.63
August, 1935		6.55
September, 1935		6.50
October, 1935		6.45
November, 1935		6.44
December, 1935		6.43
Middling Spot		7.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:

December, 1934	8.67
January, 1935	8.70
March, 1935	8.69
May, 1935	8.66
July, 1935	8.63
October, 1935	8.55
F. G. F. Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

BROACH:—Fully Good, (Good Staple); Fine, (Good Staple); and Superfine, (Good Staple) unchanged.

C. P. OOMRA:—Good, (No. 1 Staple); Fine, (No. 1 Staple); and Choice, (No. 1 Staple) unchanged.

BENGAL:—Good; Fine; and Superfine unchanged.

SCINDE:—Good; Fine; and Superfine unchanged.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 1.

Market business small:—

Spot	24-5/8
Forward	24-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6 19 9-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 1.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.38
Amsterdam	7.35-1/2
Brussels	21.29-1/2
Madrid	36.34
Milan	58.28
Berne	15.30-1/2
Paris	75.40
Prague	119.12
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	4.97.7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 21|4-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Dec.-Jan. sellers 21|9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, Dec.-Jan. sellers 23|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Dec.-Jan. sellers 5/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Dec.-Jan. sellers 5/4-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. Dec.-Jan. sellers 5/4-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 1.

Fair rio coffee (No. 7 quality), 10-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 1.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-7/16.

MANCHESITER TRADE BROADENING

Good Demand From Karachi

Liverpool, November 14.
(By Mail.)

A Liverpool agent writes:—

The best feature of the week has been the substantial increase in the price of silver. This should go much to stimulate trade with China.

Trade is definitely broadening and there is more business being done than appears on the surface. The expansion is only taking place slowly and is probably being hindered by the uncertainty that still exists with regard to cotton prices.

CLOTH.

Calcutta has been the more active buyer of dhotis, saries and light bleaching cloths. Rumours that a very big line of shirting dhoties has been booked for that market have been current, but producers who might be expected to know something about it refuse to confirm it. There has been further good buying of fine and medium mulls, nainsooks and jaconets for Karachi and a quiet business has been arranged for Madras, Bombay and some up-country outlets.

Rangoon has bought a few lawns and cambrics and has also picked up lines of white shirtings, while the Straits Settlements have been interested chiefly in light white and fancies.

Scandanavian markets have been buyers of piece dyed goods but have directed most attention to greys of which fairly substantial lines have been taken for finishing on the other side. Linings, twills and printed and dyed goods have been in healthy request for the Argentine and Columbia, but producers have complained about the low prices that have had to be accepted. Various finishing styles have been wanted by West Africa and the Near East and Iraq, but the quantities have not been important.

One or two exceptional lines of poplins have been sold for Vienna and negotiations for various fine cloth are pending with Germany but are held up by the difficulty of arranging for the necessary finance. Certain producers of voiles and embroidery cloth have reported modest sales for Switzerland, but negotiations covering larger quantities are delayed as a result of the exceptionally low offers put forward. Dominion markets although not operating in any real vigour have been buyers of plain and fancy poplins, twills, dress fabrics, linings and prints with South Africa and Australia in the lead while Home Trade houses have reported a varied and healthy business in which limbrics, fine cloth and prints have figured prominently.

YARN.

A definite improvement in demand has been noticeable in the spinning section. Inquiry for American Yarns has been of a more general character but the persistence with which low bids are repeated irrespective of the movement of the raw material has kept turn-over down. Fairly heavy weights of medium and fine qualities have been booked but transactions in coarse numbers have invariably been in small weights. It is a healthy sign that delivery in almost every instance is wanted immediately. Hosiery and lace yarns have been in steady request, but only a scrappy business has been available for export.

Several producers of the finer Egyptian counts and specialities have sold fairly heavily, but others have lost ground. The decision to resume trading with Germany has not so far resulted in any important volume of business. There is no doubt that supplies are wanted urgently, but reports from importers in Germany indicate that it will take some time to get the new financial provision working satisfactorily. The result is that production is being resumed slowly. Spinners are acting on the advice of the Government to trade cautiously.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton, Dec. sellers £9-8-8.

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £11-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, London, c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £10-5-0.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull, London, c.i.f. ton, no offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt., Dec. sellers 18|7-1/2.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 19|6.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Exports Of Gold From Paris To U.S.A.

London, November 14.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,030,880 on the 7th instant, as compared with £192,001,187 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market gold to the value of about £1,250,000 was available during the week and was absorbed by general demand.

Owing to the political crisis in France the franc, in terms of the dollar, depreciated to the gold export point and substantial shipments of gold have been made from Paris to New York.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Nov. 8th	139s|2d	12s|2.51d
Nov. 9th	139s|7.1/2d	12s|2.03d
Nov 10th	139s|6d	12s|2.16d
Nov. 12th	139s|6d	12s|2.16d
Nov. 13th	139s|0.1/2d	12s|2.64d
Nov. 14th	139s|3.1/2d	12s|2.38d
Average	139s|4.25d	12s|2.31d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 5th instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£ 1,392,081
Netherlands	£ 6,742
Germany	£ 25,690
Mexico	£ 235,052
Argentine Republic	£ 21,712
Venezuela	£ 20,138
British India	£ 303,670
British Malaya	£ 12,258
Hongkong	£ 103,540
British South Africa	£ 463,423
Australia	£ 10,846
New Zealand	£ 209,769
Other countries	£ 29,374
Total	£ 2,899,420

EXPORTS.

France	£ 6,203
Netherlands	£ 6,7 2
Belgium	£ 76,800
U. S. A.	£ 275,099
Switzerland	£ 2,652
Total	£ 367,496

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 10th instant, carries gold to the value of about £274,000 consigned to London.

The Transvaal gold output for October 1934 amounted to 885,627 fine ounces as compared with 857,442 fine ounces for September 1934 and 908,886 fine ounces for October, 1933.

SILVER.

The tendency during the week under review was very firm, a fresh wave of speculative buying following reports from Washington that the silver purchase programme might be widened. Sellers in the circumstances held back and prices advanced sharply, 25.1|4d for cash and 25.3.8d for two months being fixed on the 12th instant; these prices were reached by a rise in both quotations of 1.1|4d over those quoted on the previous working day.

There was a strong demand from the Indian Bazaars as well as from China and local speculators, but the advance attracted a good deal of profit-taking as well as some China selling. In consequence, there was a reaction, quotations losing 3|8d yesterday and 1|8d to-day, when prices were fixed at 24.3.4 and 24.7|8d for the respective deliveries.

Although the market may be somewhat uncertain for the moment in view of the rapidity of the rise, the undertone remains firm.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 5th instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£ 45,275
Belgium	£ 11,330
Iraq	£ 124,618
Persia	£ 111,927
China	£ 125,365
Japan	£ 8,133
Mexico	£ 52,000
British India	£ 17,100
Australia	£ 7,208
Canada	£ 12,520
British West Africa	£ 14,138
Switzerland	£ 35,152
Egypt	£ 7,874
Other countries	£ 6,649
Total	£ 581,355

EXPORTS.

Denmark	£ 3,990
U. S. A.	£ 765 025
Bombay via other ports	£ 163,980
New Zealand	£ 18,920
Canada	£ 2,500
Other countries	£ 1,912
Total	£ 955,307

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 8th instant to the 14th instant was dollars 5.01 5/8 and the lowest dollars 4.98. 1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 10th instant consisted of about 36,600,000 ounces in sycee, 299.-000,000 dollars and 38,000,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 39,800,000 ounces in sycee, 310,000,000 dollars and 37,500,000 ounces in bar silver on the 3rd instant.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Lack Of Confidence Prevails As Buyers Are Unwilling To Follow Higher Prices

Bombay, Dec. 1.
(Through the Sugar Merchants' Association)

Our Sugar market ruled steady during the early part and quiet during the latter part of the week under review. Spot as well as Forward prices on the whole declined by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt.

There was further rise of about 5 cents in Java prices and the latest quotations of 'Niwas' are F. 3.15 for West Coast and F 3.25 for East Coast India.

In spite of this lack of confidence prevailed in the market as buyers were not inclined to follow higher prices.

Indian Sugar for December delivery is being offered at Rs. 7/12 and January/March delivery at Rs. 7/10 per Bengali Maund, Mill delivery.

Arrivals: There was no arrival during the week under review.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 25000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4 per cwt F B H

S S Hatimura Rs. 3/8/3 per cwt F B H

S S Arabia Rs. 3/8/6 per cwt F B H

S S Subedar Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H

S S Tenfield Rs. 3/7/3 per cwt F B H

Shipment November Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H

Shipment December Rs. 3/8/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 3/5 per cwt F B H

Shipment June/July Rs. 3/7 per cwt F B H

Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3/8/6 per cwt

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt

Britannia Sugar:—
Ready Rs 15 per cwt

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt

Tone: Quiet.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 23rd November 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public deposits	7,65,95,000
Other deposits	77,54,70,000
Sundries	1,49,07,000
Total Rupees	97,59,81,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Government securities	45,31,54,000
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000
Loans	2,22,91,000
Cash credits	13,43,39,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,64,32,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30,05,000
Dead Stock	2,50,70,000
Sundries	60,79,000
Balances with other banks	3,46,000
Total	70,12,16,000
Cash	27,47,65,000
Total Rupees	97,59,81,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 851,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,501,500
Cash and balances at other banks in London	£ 66,000

Percentage dollars 31.69.

Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 94,04,000 increase.

Other Deposits Rs. 67,73,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 54,18,000 decrease.

Loans Rs. 14,16,000 decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 1.76,000 increase.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 28,19,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 1,71,46,000 increase.

Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India 1,00,00,000 decrease.

Market For Damaged Wheat

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON Dec. 1.

John McFarland, chairman of the Canadian Grain Arbitration Board, is negotiating with the Department of Agriculture regarding the entry between 15 and 20 million bushels of wheat damaged by frost for feed purposes.

It is expected the Treasury will allow entry at ten per cent 'ad valorem' instead of 42 cents a bushel.

COLD WAVE IN NORTHERN STATES

Heavy Falls Of Snow Block Up Transport In Iowa

(Special Cable).

DETROIT, Dec. 1.

Cold spell accompanied by heavy falls of snow is gripping Northern States from Great Lakes to the Pacific.

Roads are clogged with snowdrifts and transport is paralysed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

A large area in North Carolina is flooded.

The freighter Henry Cott was driven ashore at Muskegon, Michigan.

A crew of 25 clung all night to the half submerged wreck before these were rescued by the breeches buoy.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA

Mysore Commerce Chamber Opposes Proposal

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has expressed itself against the proposal for the free coinage of silver in India.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, of which the Mysore Chamber is a member, wrote to its constituents, asking for their views on this subject, particularly in reference to this question whether the Government of India should be urged to take concerted action with President Roosevelt for the purpose of raising the price level, especially by means of re-opening the mints to the free coinage of silver.—United Press.

"INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS"

The new volume of International Trade Statistics, published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, analyses the foreign trade in 1931, 1932 and 1933 of sixty-five countries accounting for 95 per cent of the total world tarde.

The data collected strikingly illustrate the great changes undergone in recent years in the composition and direction of foreign trade, and their effect on the position of individual countries. The publication gives in full detail and in the form of comparable figures for various countries the total imports and exports of merchandise, bullion and specie, and the distribution of trade. There are also synoptical tables showing the percentage distribution of each country's imports from and exports to other countries. The information supplied here is the main source from which the material for the recent World Economic Survey was taken.

The International Trade Statistics will enable the reader to test the truth of the above conclusions, and of many other comments that are made on the general position of world trade and the special situation of individual continents and countries.

RUBBER EXPORT RULES CHANGED

BATAVIA, Dec. 1.

The Netherlands East Indies Government changed the export regulations for both estate and native rubber.

From December 15 only officially recognised estate owners and dealers will be entitled to sold stocks not exceeding twice the monthly production of their gardens.

Recognised exporters will not be allowed to hold stocks whose total exceeds one-eight of the regional export quota, and the second hand dealers will not be allowed to hold rubber for over a fortnight.—Reuter's Special.

Banned From Operation On Stock Exchange

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have passed the following resolution on Friday:—

"Resolved that dealings upon the market in the shares of the Chaparmukh-Silghat Rly Co., Ltd., and the Futwah-Islampur Light Rly. Co., Ltd., be prohibited from the 1st January 1935, as their Agents refuse to advise the Stock Exchange of the declaration of dividend and date of its payment."

The High Commissioner of Jerusalem M. Wauchope announced to the Arab Executive that discussions with Arab and Jewish leaders will shortly begin with a view to determining the form of legislative Council in order to provide for a measure of self-Government.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

RFGD NO B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

GENESIS OF KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR MOVEMENT

Muslim University Union Honours Frontier Leader

Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Exhortation To Students

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Nov. 28.

"Remember what the students of Oxford and Cambridge did for their country in the Great War. I don't want to say more. I will not ask you to take part in practical politics while you are students: now you must study the problems of your country and when you are no longer students you must work for their solution."

In the above words Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, addressed the students of the Aligarh Muslim University at a meeting held last night under the auspices of the Muslim University Union. The Hall was overcrowded with students and members of the staff who had mustered strong to hear the frontier leader speak.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was given an ovation when he rose to speak.

He began by thanking the students for the warm welcome they had given him and regretted that he could not fully express his real sentiments in Urdu. He had a natural love for the students and his hopes were to a great extent centred in the student community. He had a lot to say but, he said, he did not believe in much talk. Those who only talked and did not act could never succeed.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS

He wanted to tell them something about his movement which was miscalled the Red Shirt movement. Its real name was the Khudai Khidmatgars movement. Khudai Khidmatgar literally meant "Servant of God" but God was in no need of man's service: the aim of the movement was, therefore, to serve humanity at large without distinction of any kind. It was a universal movement not restricted to the services of frontier Musalmans alone. The so-called Red Shirts were not like the Brown Shirts of Hitler or the Black Shirts of Mussolini who only wanted to serve their respective countries. The Englishmen had given the name of Red Shirts to create the impression that they were Bolsheviks which they were not; red was the colour of danger for Englishmen. The Khan, however, assured all that his movement was not even a danger for Englishmen and they were prepared for the legitimate service of Englishmen also since their motto was universal service.

RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

Another misunderstanding that he wanted to remove was that it was said in certain quarters that they had become slaves of the Congress. To explain that, it was necessary to trace the early history of the movement which began in October 1929. To begin with, it was a movement only for social reform and for the eradication of the many evils that prevailed among the Pathans of the frontier. The Khudai Khidmatgars preached to the people that they should not steal, murder, or indulge in fruitless litigation. They worked for the education of the masses. The movement naturally soon became very popular and people in growing numbers joined it. It was then that the Government sensed danger. "When people asked me," said Khan Abdul Ghaffar, "as to what I was doing, I told them I was doing what was really the business of the Government." The Government, however, was afraid that if the Pathans were once organised there was no guarantee that the movement would not take a political turn.

It was in April 1930 that they arrested him and a regular campaign of repression began. "Our people went to the Musalmans of other provinces but I am very sorry to say that against the Government the Musalmans refused to support us." (Shame. Shame.) "The only organisation in India that came forward to help us and to champion our cause was the Congress (cheers) and like a drowning man who clutches at a straw we welcomed their aid and joined them."

CHANGE IN GOVT. POLICY

As soon as they joined hands with the Congress the Government realised their mistake and thought they had been wrong in making enemies of the Pathans. "People came to us and said that the Government was prepared to give us every thing only if we left the Congress." It was strange how people who only four months ago were called uncultured barbarians and inspite of their loyalty were considered incapable of responsible government, were now brought on the same level as the other provinces. And the Government issued a communique saying that the frontier Pathans were as capable of self-government as any European nation!

This, he said, had a lesson for the Musalmans. The Frontier people got nothing from co-operating with the Government. It was only when they were organised that the reforms were promised to them. Organisation was, therefore, necessary. As for leaving the Congress, he said, "How can we the Pathans who are known for their gratitude leave an organisation that helped us in our time of need?"

MUSLIMS FOR FREEDOM

In the end he complained that Musalmans who had really come in the world for freedom now seemed to be content with a position of subordination for themselves and their country. The Musalman, he concluded, should fear none but God.

Before his speech, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was requested by Maulana Abdul Qadir, an ex-Vice-President of the Union, to accept the life honorary membership of the Muslim University Union which was the greatest honour the Aligarh students could confer on any one. He paid a glowing tribute to the services of the Khan and said the Union was honouring itself by asking him to become one of them.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

"Our conferring the life honorary membership of our Union on you is a challenge to the Government who have banned your entry into your own home province," said Mr. Ahmad Abbas while thanking Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for accepting the honour that was offered to him. He said that in 1921 Aligarh students had left the University to fight for their country and when the next call came to fight for national freedom they would not lag behind.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was profusely garlanded and flowers were showered on him when he signed the hony. membership register.

Before concluding the meeting, Mr. Ahmad Ali, the Vice-President, declared that it was with great pleasure that he had learnt that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was an old boy of Aligarh. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan In Aligarh

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Nov. 28.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the frontier leader, arrived here last evening at 4-30 by car from Hathras and was taken in a procession through the city.

The entire route had been decorated with buntings, national flags and arches. As his car passed through the main bazars there was a shower of flowers from almost every shop. He addressed a meeting at the Lyall Library under the auspices of the District Congress Committee.

At 8-30 he was received in the Muslim University Union where life honorary membership was conferred on him. The honorary life members of the Muslim University Union include, among others, Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, King George V, Comrade Saklatvalla and Dr. Sir Iqbal.

After the meeting he was entertained to a dinner by the Sir Syed Hall students.

Prominent among those present at the meeting and the dinner were Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Khalid Sheldrake.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was accompanied by his son, Abdul Ghani Khan left last night for Cawnpore.

SARDAR PATEL CONTRADICTS

No Reference To "Wrecking Of Constitution" In His Nagpur Speech

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Interviewed by the "United Press' regarding his latest Nagpur speech Sardar Vallabhai Patel said:—

"The report that in course of my speech at Nagpur on Thursday last I declared that the Congress was determined to "wreck" the White Paper Constitution is not true.

"I spoke in Hindi and the correspondent must have misunderstood my speech. I referred in my speech only to the attitude of the Congress was to take in regard to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and I said that the Congress policy was to reject the proposals unconditionally. There was no reference in my speech either to working or wrecking of any constitution.

"The Congress in deciding to contest these elections has not considered as yet as to what policy should be adopted in regard to any constitution that may be imposed against the wishes of people of this country."—United Press.

SALT MANUFACTURE ON COMMERCIAL BASIS

Two Govt. Experts To Make Experiments In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

It is understood two Government Salt Experts, one from Burma and another from Sindh-Karachi Coast are reaching Calcutta on December 5 to make experiments about the possibility of salt manufacture on commercial basis in Bengal.

The experts will tour the saliferous areas on the seacost on the Presidency.—United Press.

WHAT BAHA'I MOVEMENT STANDS FOR

Prof. Pritam Singh's Propaganda Tour In N. India

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Editor of the "Baha'i" writes:—

The National spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of India and Burma has deputed Prof. Pritam Singh of Lahore to tour the Universities of Northern India (Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra and Delhi) and address Colleges on the Baha'i movement which originated in Persia in 1844 and which is rapidly spreading in different parts of the world.

Among the adherents are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jews and Parsis and men of all races and nationalities.

The Baha'i movement stands for the oneness of mankind, for the abandonment of prejudices such as racial national, religious and communal. It works for universal peace. universal education and for the establishment of an international tribunal for the cessation of war.

The founders of the movement had to suffer exile and imprisonment for about 40 years in order to draw the attention of the peoples of the world to the dawn of a new day.—A. P.

HAND-CUFFS FOR LABOUR LEADERS

Accused Connected With Unlawful Union, Says Police Officer

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

The trial of the nine labour leaders who were arrested recently commenced in the court of the Additional City Magistrate.

They were brought to the court handcuffed and were represented by counsel.

Police Inspector Khan Saheb Kaikobad deposed that the accused had been connected with the Mill Majdur Union which was declared unlawful, whereafter they continued their activities under a new name till they were arrested. He added that they were communists and revolutionaries, who wanted to bring about a general strike by violent means and overthrow the Government established by law and order, by spreading sedition and disaffection. Two of the accused made an application to be released on bail but the Court refused.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

RURAL BROADCASTING IN U. P.

Govt. Contemplates Comprehensive Scheme

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the U.P. Government is contemplating a fairly comprehensive scheme of rural broadcasting primarily for educative purposes and that it is hoped that the scheme would soon be given practical shape.

Meanwhile it is understood that Government are fostering a couple of private enterprizes in this connection. One of the ventures undertaken by Mr. Hallows who is founding a local village broadcasting association and intends to instal a transmitter at the headqauters of the district with receiving sets in villages within a radius of 25 miles.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 30,000 which it is proposed should be raised by subscriptions from local Zemindars and benefit shows as also from the Rajas of Tehri and Nahan, whose territories will be covered by the Dehra Dun transmitter.

TRANSMITTERS FOR VILLAGES.

Mr. Mason Waugh, Engineer, Agricultural Institute, Naini (Allahabad) also contemplates installing a transmitter costing about £1,000 with about 25 receiving sets costing about Rs. 100 each in villages within a radius of 75 miles. He has already received a donation of 5,000 dollars for the purpose from America besides a limited fund lying with the Allahabad Agricultural Institute which is at his disposal. The scheme is nearly complete and will shortly come into operation with the aid at the start of the transmitter of the Allahabad University.—A.P.

POLICE DENY PRESS REPORT

No Mass Arrests Or Lathi Charges In Lahore

LAHORE, December 1.

Apropos of the report featured in the press that in the Municipal elections at present proceeding in Lahore there were frequent fights at polling booths, that there were no less than five hundred arrests for alleged impersonation, and police on certain occasions had to make mild lathi charges, the "Associated Press" is authoritatively informed that the report is entirely a travesty of facts.

It is absolutely untrue that the police made any lathi charges, mild or otherwise. Impersonation at polling booths not being a cognisable offence. No arrests on this count were made and the report of five hundred arrests is totally false. The police declare that only two arrests under section 151 Criminal Procedure Code were made for the Maintenance of peace.—A.P.

PROSECUTION CONTENTION RULED OUT

'De Novo' Trial Of "Riyasat" Case Postponed To Dec. 15

HOSHANGABAD, Dec. 1.

The first regular hearing of the trial "de novo" of the "Riyasat" case, (the Nawab of Bhopal vs. Sardar Diwansingh), under the Princes Protection Act began to-day before Mr. A. I. Rodrick, Special Magistrate.

The Magistrate at the outset informed the prosecution that he would first confine his attention to the question of "sanction" so prominently raised by the Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The Magistrate, therefore, ruled that he would not hear any evidence on the merits of the case until the evidence proving that the Governor-General's sanction had been completed and adjudicated upon. For this reason Mr. Rodrick refused to examine Khwaja Mohommad Akram, Chief of the Bhopal Police, the complainant, and directed the prosecution to furnish without delay a list of witnesses on the question of sanction only.

ADJOURNED TO DEC. 15.

Sir Abdul Rehman, counsel for Bhopal, submitted in reply that they proposed to produce further evidence from the offices of the Political Secretary to the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, and the Political Agent of Bhopal to prove the validity of the Governor-General's sanction in this case and consequently wanted time for submission of the necessary list.

The case was accordingly adjourned to 15th December.

The Court ruled out the prosecution contention that the Special Magistrate should also try as the First Class Magistrate with powers under Section 30. The Magistrate pointed out that the Additional Judicial Commissioner directing the trial did not desire that the Special Magistrate should also act as Magistrate with powers under Section 30.

Pandit Shaligram Dvivedi appeared for Sardar Dewansingh.—A. P.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

Mr. Bowden Discloses Interesting Facts

NAMAKAL, Dec. 1.

There are 6,00,000 of Indians working as estate labourers in Ceylon. From the Namakal area alone 1,17,000 labourers have been registered, since 1924 and 12,000 have so far been accepted this year.

These facts were disclosed by Mr. N. H. M. Bowden, Ceylon Labour and Emigration Commissioner, in declaring the new building called the Ceylon House at Namakal open.

The constant stream of people passing to and fro showed, he said, that the emigrants of Ceylon were by no means permanently separated from their native land. In the villages round about there were families who had been able to purchase and improve their properties from earnings abroad and though no statistics were available, it was certain that large sums of money were remitted to this district from Ceylon.—United Press.

RURAL INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA

Gandhiji To Discuss With G. S. Sastri

GUNTUR, Dec. 2.

On an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. G. Sitarama Sastri a prominent Andhra Congress leader has left for Wardha.

It is understood that Mahatmaji will discuss with Mr. Sastri certain proposals relating to the development of rural industries in Andhra.—United Press.

Train The Hand And The Eye

DR. PARANJPYE ON DRAWBACKS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Govt. Must Encourage Rapid Economic Development Of Industries And Agriculture

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

The 11th convocation of the Nagpur University was held today under the presidentship of His Excellency Lord Gowan.

Reviewing the activities in the last ten years, the Chancellor observed that during the period the university has consolidated its position as the provincial university and established itself as an integral factor in the academic life of India as a whole. His Excellency expressed satisfaction that Doctor Paranjpe, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University had accepted the invitation to address the graduates.

Doctor Paranjpe then delivered a lengthy address.—United Press.

Dr. Paranjpye's Address

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

A comprehensive survey of present tendencies in various spheres, social, economic, political and educational, was made today by Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, in his address to the Nagpur University Convocation. The Chancellor, His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, presided.

His Excellency in his introductory speech feelingly referred to the death of Rai Bahadur Hiralal and expressed satisfaction that the University had consolidated its position as a provincial University, and as an integral factor in the academic life of India as a whole.

Proceeding, His Excellency said: "It is not good for a University to remain in isolation. Co-operation and exchange of ideas with other Universities are much to be desired." His Excellency, therefore, commended the practice of inviting a distinguished member of some other University to address the convocation.

DRAWBACKS

Dr. Paranjpe in his address referred to drawbacks prevailing in the educational system and said that the Government could do a good deal by encouraging rapid economic development of both industries and agriculture. Government action, he thought, could not effect a permanent cure, and he emphasised the necessity of the practical work of training the hand and the eye. He advised graduates to return to the villages in which there was much scope for improving conditions.

Proceeding, Dr. Paranjpe urged them to form their own opinions and not be blind followers of others in dealing with the problems facing them.

Stressing the need of spreading education based on conscious planning, Dr. Paranjpe said: "If the impending reforms do nothing else they should at least lay down that provincial Governments should make elementary education free and compulsory for all. He deprecated religious and communal considerations being introduced into political matters and urged the absolute separation of one from the other.

He concluded by hoping that the new graduates would fulfil all that the country expected of them.—A.P.

Why Waste Crores For Fortifications?

Win Frontier By Love And Not By Intimidation, Says Abdul Gaffar Khan

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan received two addresses of welcome this afternoon one from the Lucknow Municipality and the other from the Lucknow Congress Committee, both of which eulogised his services to the country and deeply appreciated the great sacrifices made by him.

The citizens' address attributed the successful launching of absolutely peaceful and non-violent civil disobedience in the Frontier Province to his indefatigable efforts.

It also paid a tribute to him for harmonizing political differences constituting a stumbling block in the way of attaining freedom in that province. The Congress address recounted Lucknow's contribution to the struggle for political emancipation.

ANTI-FRONTIER PROPAGANDA

In the course of his replies, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that false propaganda was being carried on against the Frontier people with a view to keeping them apart from the people of other provinces in order to perpetuate the bonds of foreign Dominion.

Emphasizing the strategic importance of the Frontier's geographical situation, he said that the Pathan could be won by love and not by intimidation. The crores of rupees which were spent annually on fortifications there could, he said, be much better employed in nation building activities.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Regarding the removal of untouchability he said that it concerned not only Hindus but all sections of the Indian population alike. Without its removal political equality which was the birthright of every human being could not be achieved and without equality there could be no question of gaining political freedom. He was glad to know that the Lucknow Municipality had earmarked Rs. 25,000 for the uplift of the depressed classes.

IMPORTANCE OF KHADI

Opening the Swadeshi Exhibition in the presence of a large gathering, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan dwelt upon the potential advantages of popularising khadi. He admitted it was not the most potent weapon for attaining freedom but it could certainly be employed for engendering political awakening among the villagers. It was also indispensable for village uplift work and for bringing bread to millions of starving Indians. He invited even non-Congressmen to participate in this non-political movement.—A. P.

Mr. B. K. Basu

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

Mr. B. K. Basu, Member of the Council of State left for Calcutta. Mr. Basu who is a Director of the Indian National Airway will return here next week in connection with the annual general meeting of Airways Company, from December 10, which will be followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company.—United Press.

NAJIBABAD MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED

NAJIBABAD, December 1.

It is understood that the local Municipality has been superseded by the order of the local Government yesterday, and the Collector will administer the Board's affairs.

A meeting vigorously protesting against this has been held.—United Press

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